



Ministry of Communications

SAFE AND SMART DRIVING IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



An initiative of

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & LAND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

in collaboration with the Brunei National Road Safety Council



SAFE AND SMART DRIVING IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

1st Edition

Published by the Ministry of Communications through the Land Transport Department in collaboration with the Brunei National Road Safety Council.

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Empowering Innovative Ideas

Message By
Minister of Communications
Brunei Darussalam



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين
سيدنا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين

The Ministry of Communications with its Vision towards a SMART society and excellence in communications by 2017 supports the Brunei Vision 2035 as set out by the Government of His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam. In the country's aspiration towards a knowledgeable and highly skilled society, improvement in the quality of life and sustainable economic development, we have a role in ensuring that transportation and communications remain as priority enablers towards achieving these goals.

As one of our initiatives to complement our aspiration towards a safe and efficient national land transport system, the Ministry of Communications is pleased to launch "Safe and Smart Driving in Brunei Darussalam". Through this publication, we hope to facilitate and inculcate safe and efficient driving attitudes and behaviour at the ground level for all road-users in Brunei Darussalam.

This book is the first of its kind to be published for Brunei Darussalam. It is intended to become "THE" reference guidebook for all existing and potential drivers relating to driving. It will continuously be improved and refined in future editions to take into account of any land transport and driving related developments.

Lastly, we are very hopeful that this guidebook will help to not only develop safer driver attitudes but also contribute to the vision of a safer transportation system and more importantly, a safer nation.

We care for your safety. Please practice smart driving and drive safely always.

Yang Berhormat Pehin Orang Kaya Hamzah Pahlawan
Dato Seri Setia Awang Haji Abdullah bin Begawan Mudim
Dato Paduka Haji Bakar

Foreword By
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Communications
and Chairman of the Brunei National Road Safety Council



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على أشرف الأنبياء والمرسلين
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The Ministry of Communications through the Land Transport Department in collaboration with the Brunei National Road Safety Council (BNRSC) is pleased to launch this “Safe and Smart Driving in Brunei Darussalam” guide as an initiative to produce safer drivers on our roads. As part of our overall road safety strategy, this initiative falls under the EDUCATION thrust and raising public awareness towards a more conducive and safer driving environment for all road-users. Alongside other initiatives encompassing relevant information on physical road infrastructure, vehicle-related information and other related aspects, this guide published for the first time as a collaborative effort is aimed towards inculcating safer driving attitudes and behavior for all road-users in Brunei Darussalam.

Covering aspects which include driving and vehicle licences, the basics of driving from road signages hand signals as well as car roadworthiness, this guidebook is based on the driving best practices of neighbouring countries such as Singapore, setting a road safety benchmark we target and aspire to. Alongside the Demerit Point System (SiKAP) launched last year, this guide is intended to further complement this ministry’s effort to produce better and safer drivers with a focus towards safer roads and ultimately, saving lives.

We hope that this guide will become an accessible and user-friendly reference book for all road-users, especially existing and potential drivers. In having all the major aspects of safer driving compiled into one single publication, we intend to add value to future editions by incorporating the latest and most up-to-date information on roads and driving so that all our drivers remain updated and informed at all times.

Producing this guide and complementing it with other major road transport projects such as the Land Transport Master Plan and aligning it towards achieving the deliverables in the United Nations Decade of Action Plan for Road Safety, we hope to not only make driving safer, more enjoyable and trouble-free for all road-users in Brunei Darussalam but to make our mission for safe and secure transportation in this country a reality.

Abdul Mutalib bin Pehin Orang Kaya Seri Setia Dato Paduka Haji Mohd Yusof



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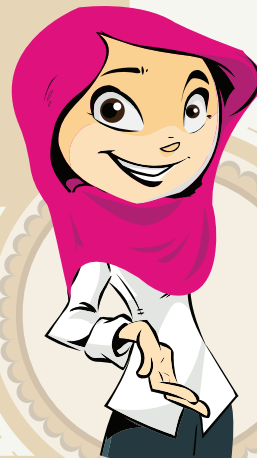
GLOSSARY**242**



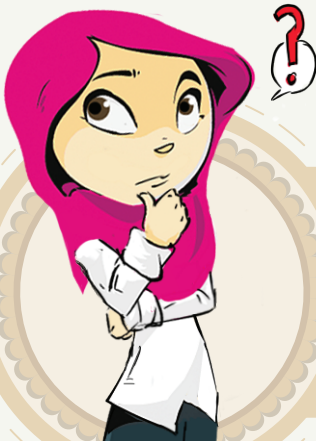
Hello there, my name is Zilla,
your guide throughout this
book. Look out for exciting
information and reminders on
safety tips and rules.



Reminder



Information



Did you know?



CHAPTER 1










DRIVING LICENCES

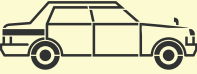






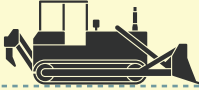
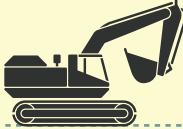


CHAPTER 1



CLASSIFICATION OF LICENCES

Driving licences are issued by the Land Transport Department (LTD) and are classified according to the different types of vehicles. The table below shows the different classifications of Driving Licences and their requirements:

Licence Class 	Vehicle Classification 	Requirements 
 1B	Autocycle and Motorcycle Motorcycle with engine capacity not exceeding 250cc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 Years Old and Above
 1A	Motorcycle with engine capacity between 250cc and 500cc	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has held class 1B for at least a year
 1	Motorcycle with engine capacity of 500cc and over	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has held class 1A for at least a year
 2B	Articulate Vehicle Unladen weight below 3000kg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 Years Old or Above
 2A	Unladen weight between 3000kg and 6000kg	
 2	Unladen weight 6000kg or over	

	3	Private and Commercial Vehicles Net weight below 3000 kg	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 Years Old and above
	4	Commercial Vehicles Net weight 3000 kg and over	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 Years old and above
	5	Commercial Vehicles Net weight Exceeding 6720 pounds (3048kg)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has held Class 3 Licence for not less than a year
	6	Any bus with more than 16 passenger seats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possess satisfactory medical certificate
	6a	Mini bus with not more than 16 passenger seats	
 	7	Invalid Carriage and Pedestrian Controlled Vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 Years old and above
	8	Road Roller	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 Years old and above
	9	Steam Driven Vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possess satisfactory medical certificate
	10	Track Laying Vehicle	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 Years old and above
	11	Wheeled Tractor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has held Class 3 Licence for not less than a year
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Possess satisfactory medical certificate
	12	Taxicab	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21 Years old and above
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has held Class 3 Licence for not less than a year

APPLYING FOR A NEW LICENCE



AGE

18+

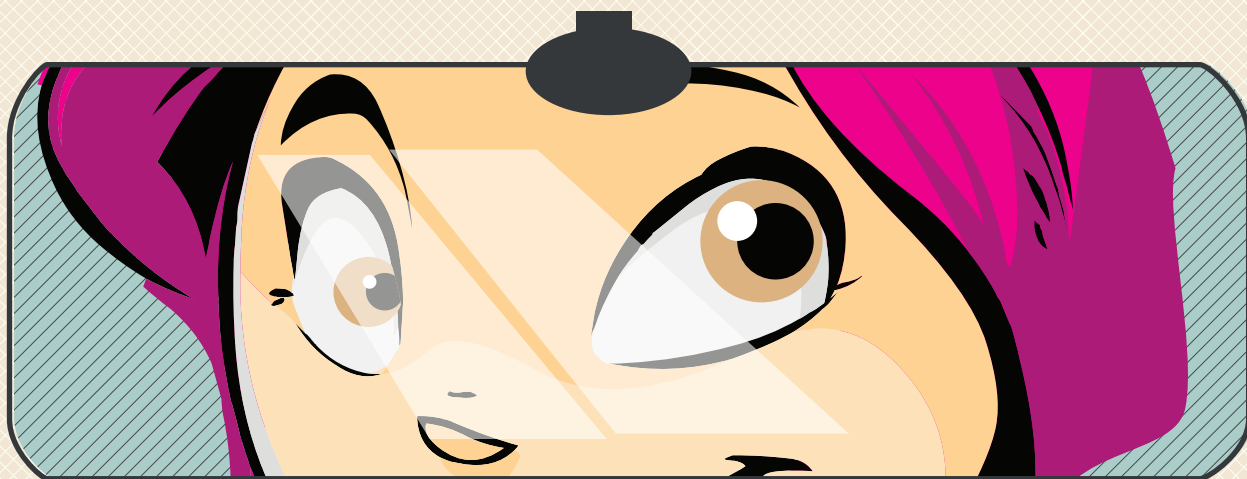
You must be at least **18 years old or above** to obtain a Class 1B, 1A, 1, 3 and 7 Licences.

You must be at least **21 years old** to obtain driving licence classes such as 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6A, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

21

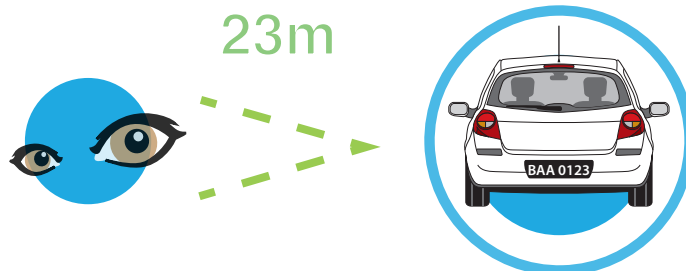
70+

For renewal, those aged **70 years old and above** will be interviewed by a Licencing Officer. He/she may be required to undergo medical examination by a certified medical practitioner before their licence can be renewed for another year.

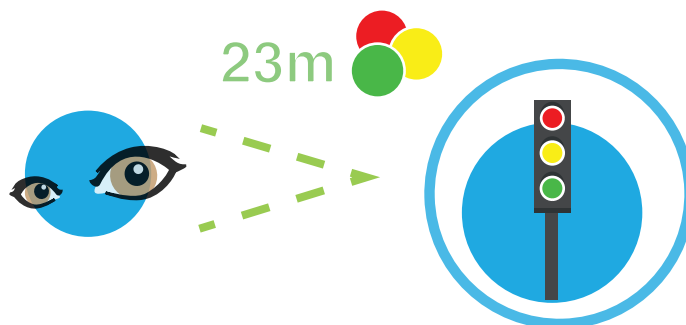


EYESIGHT

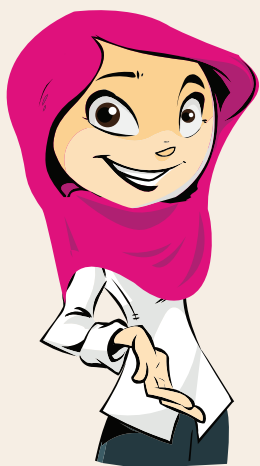
You must be able to read the letter and numbering on a car registration plate from a distance of 23 metres with or without visual aid.



You must be able to distinguish the colours red, amber and green from a distance of 23 metres



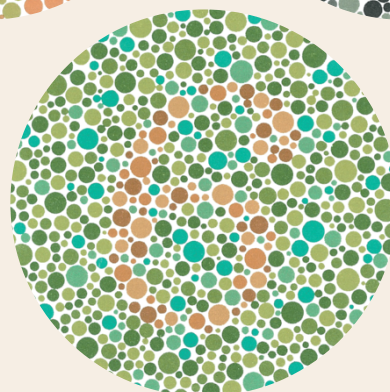
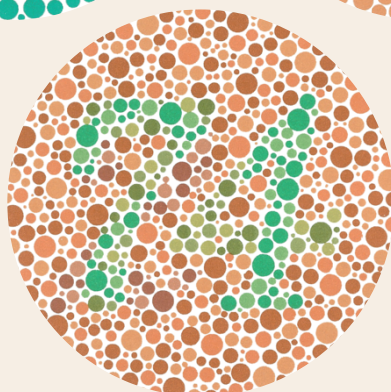
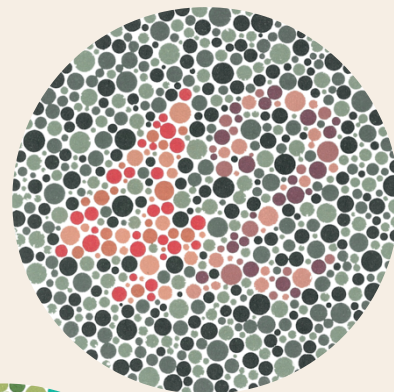
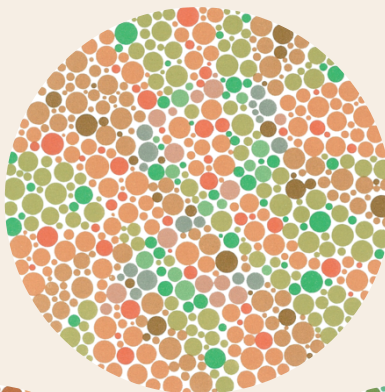
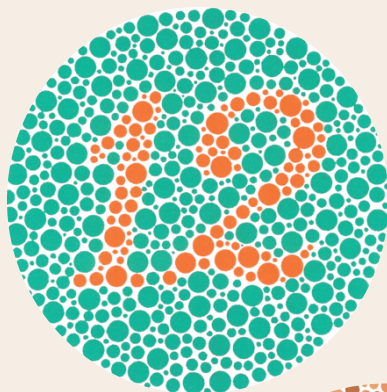
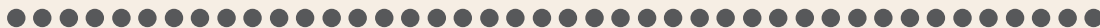
COLOURBLIND

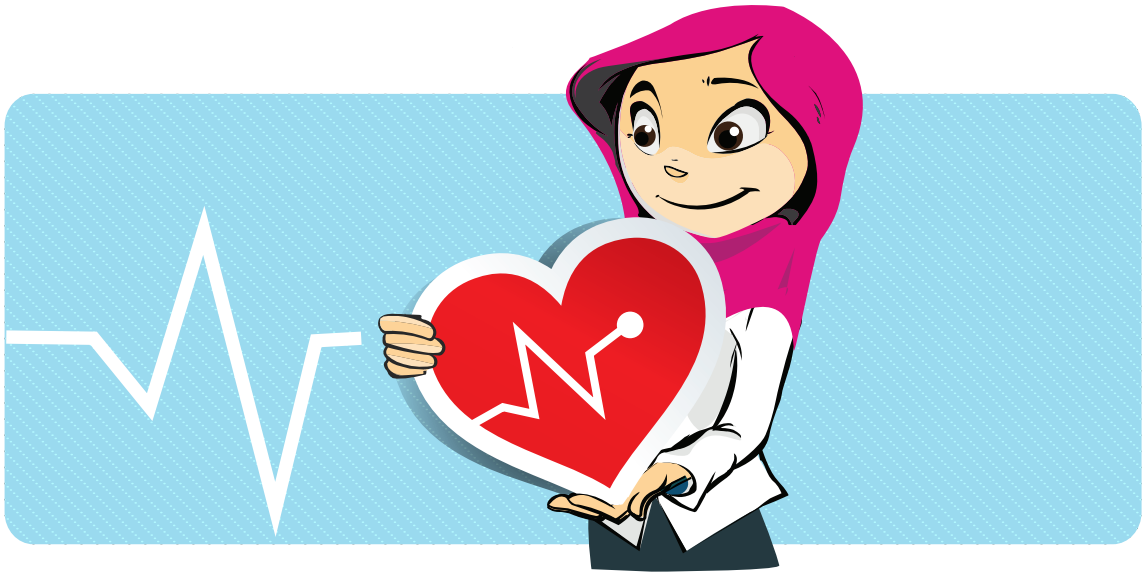


Being colourblind means you can see colors but differences will remain in terms of hue, saturation and lightness. Because of this, people suffering from colourblindness see different colors at the traffic light. The degree of colour blindness will be different from one individual to another. All you have to do is learn which color you see relates to which.

Those who are colourblind must have an official letter from an eye specialist (government hospital only) certifying that their degree of colourblindness will not affect their driving in order to obtain a driving licence.

Below are images that can test if you have color vision deficiency. Look carefully at the number on each of the images. Can you identify each of them correctly?





HEALTH


You must not suffer from any mental disorder or epilepsy and must not be liable to sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting.

TYPES OF LICENCES & FEES

FEES

Types of Licences	Fees (BND)
Application for Driving Licence of different classes of vehicle	\$10.00
Issuing or renewal of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Driving licence for 1 Year b. Driving licence for 3 Years c. Driving licence for 5 Years d. Driving licence for 10 Years <i>*If your Driving Licence has expired for more than two months, a late charge of \$10.00 will apply.</i>	\$10.00 \$30.00 \$50.00 \$100.00
Practical Driving Test	\$10.00
Provisional Driving Licence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issuance b. Renewal 	\$5.00 \$10.00

PROVISIONAL DRIVING LICENCE

 NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM SEMUTARA/PROVISIONAL KELUARAN PERTAMA/1ST ISSUE LESEN MEMANDU DRIVING LICENCE											
NAMA				DARI				TO			
NAME				FROM				TO			
ALAMAT/ADDRESS											
BAYARAN/FEE \$5.00											
KELAS MEMANDU CLASS OF DRIVING LICENCE											
NO. PASPORT (ORANG ASING SAJA) PASSPORT NO. (FOREIGNERS ONLY)											
NO. SIRI SERIAL NO.											
TARIKH DATE											
PECAWAI MELESEN LICENSING OFFICER											

FRONT

KELAS LESEN MEMANDU CLASS OF DRIVING LICENCE											
1. Kereta 1. Car											
2. Kereta dan Motor 2. Car and Motorcycle											
3. Kereta dan Motor 3. Car and Motorcycle											
4. Kereta dan Motor 4. Car and Motorcycle											
5. Kereta dan Motor 5. Car and Motorcycle											
6. Kereta dan Motor 6. Car and Motorcycle											
7. Kereta dan Motor 7. Car and Motorcycle											
8. Kereta dan Motor 8. Car and Motorcycle											
9. Kereta dan Motor 9. Car and Motorcycle											
10. Kereta dan Motor 10. Car and Motorcycle											
11. Kereta dan Motor 11. Car and Motorcycle											
12. Kereta dan Motor 12. Car and Motorcycle											
CATATAN/ENDORSEMENT											

BACK

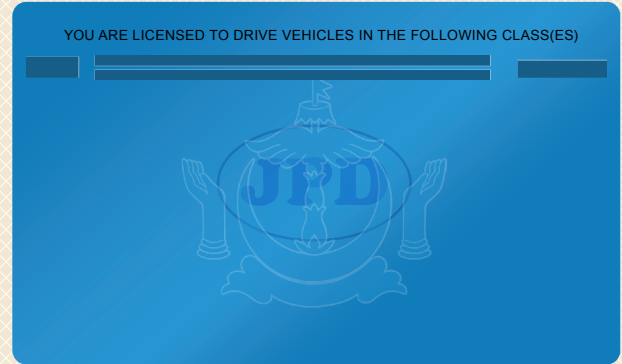
This is a Driving Licence that allows you to practice driving on a driving circuit and on public roads under the supervision of a driving instructor.

You must pass the Highway Code Test before a Provisional Driving Licence can be issued. Your Provisional Driving Licence is valid for 3 months.

FULL DRIVING LICENCE



FRONT



BACK

PROBATIONARY DRIVING LICENCE

After you have successfully passed the driving test, you can apply for a Probationary Driving Licence which is valid for 1 year.

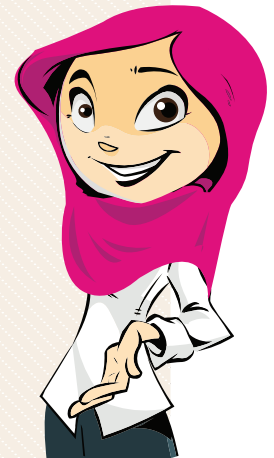
FULL DRIVING LICENCE

After you have held a Probationary Driving Licence for 1 year, you are categorized as a Qualified Driver. You can choose to renew your driving licence to a Full Driving Licence for a period of 1, 3, 5 or 10 years (for Class 1 and 3 Driving Licence only). For holders of driving licences for commercial and public service vehicles (foreign drivers) and those aged 70 years and above, their driving licences are only valid for 1 year.

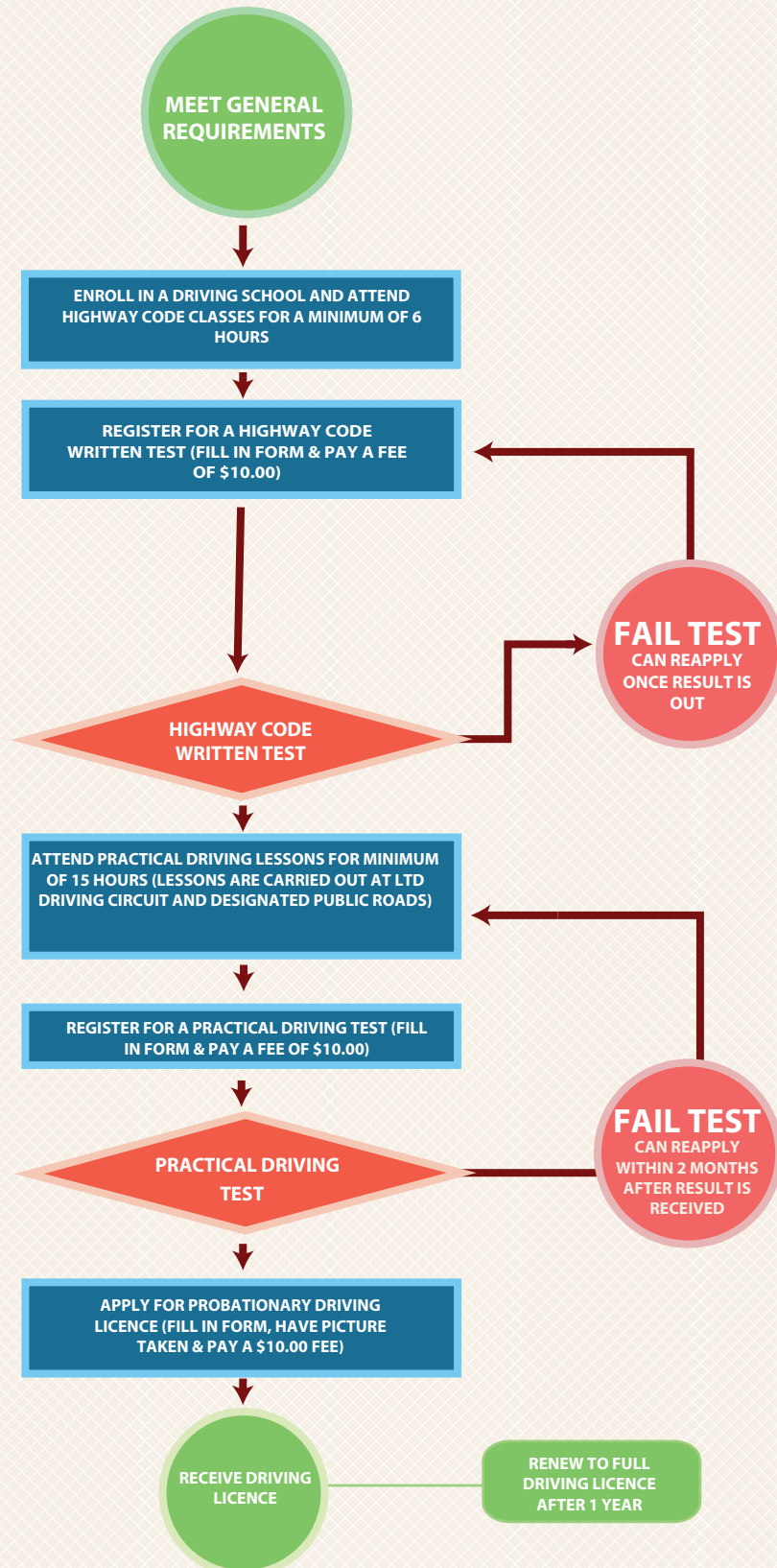
CLASS 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12 DRIVING LICENCE

Your Full Driving Licence allows you to apply for other classes of Driving Licence (such as Class 2B, 2A, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6A, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12), provided that you have reached the age of 21. For new drivers, the same process applies where you need to apply for a provisional driving licence to drive those types of vehicles and pass the highway code and practical tests.

If a Probationary Driver has accumulated 13 demerit points or more over a period of 12 months, his/her licence will be revoked. If a Qualified Driver has accumulated 24 or more demerit points over a period of 24 months, his/her licence will be suspended. For more information on SiKAP, please refer to Chapter 18: SiKAP & Traffic Offences.



HOW TO OBTAIN?

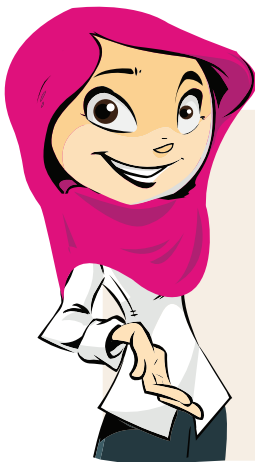
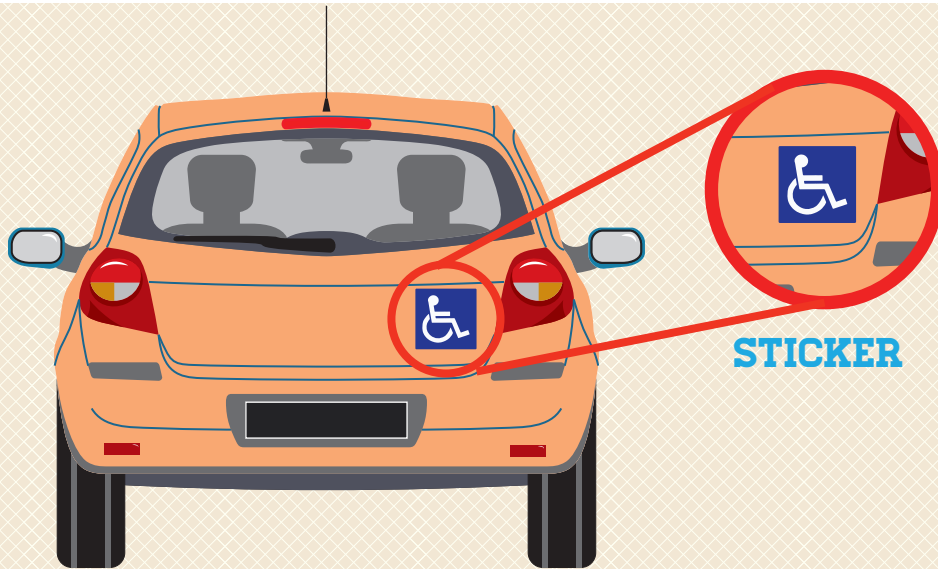


LICENCE FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

The driving licence classification for people with special needs is a Class 7 but those with impaired and loss of hearing are classified under Class 3, provided that their physical condition is similar to normal people.

In addition to the general requirements, those with special needs must obtain a letter from a certified medical practioner (Government hospital only) stating that the person can drive with the inherent conditions.

There may be a need to modify the design of their vehicle. Any types of modifications must be applied and approved by LTD.



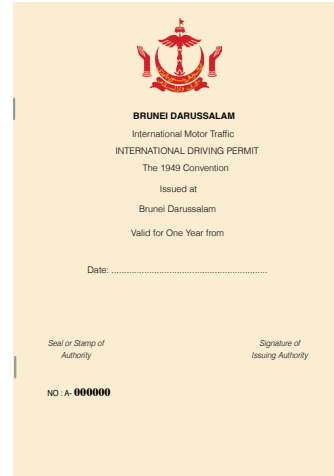
A Person with Disability Sticker must be placed on the back and side of the vehicle.



INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS

If you plan to go abroad and drive in a foreign country, you can apply for an International Driving Permit (IDP) from LTD. This Permit allows you to drive a private vehicle (Class 1 or 3 or similar class of driving licence) in a foreign country and is valid for a year. The validity of your Brunei Driving Licence must not be less than a year in order for you to be eligible to apply for an IDP.

Similarly, a foreigner holding a foreign driving licence must have an IDP issued by the relevant authority in their country of origin if they want to drive in Brunei Darussalam.

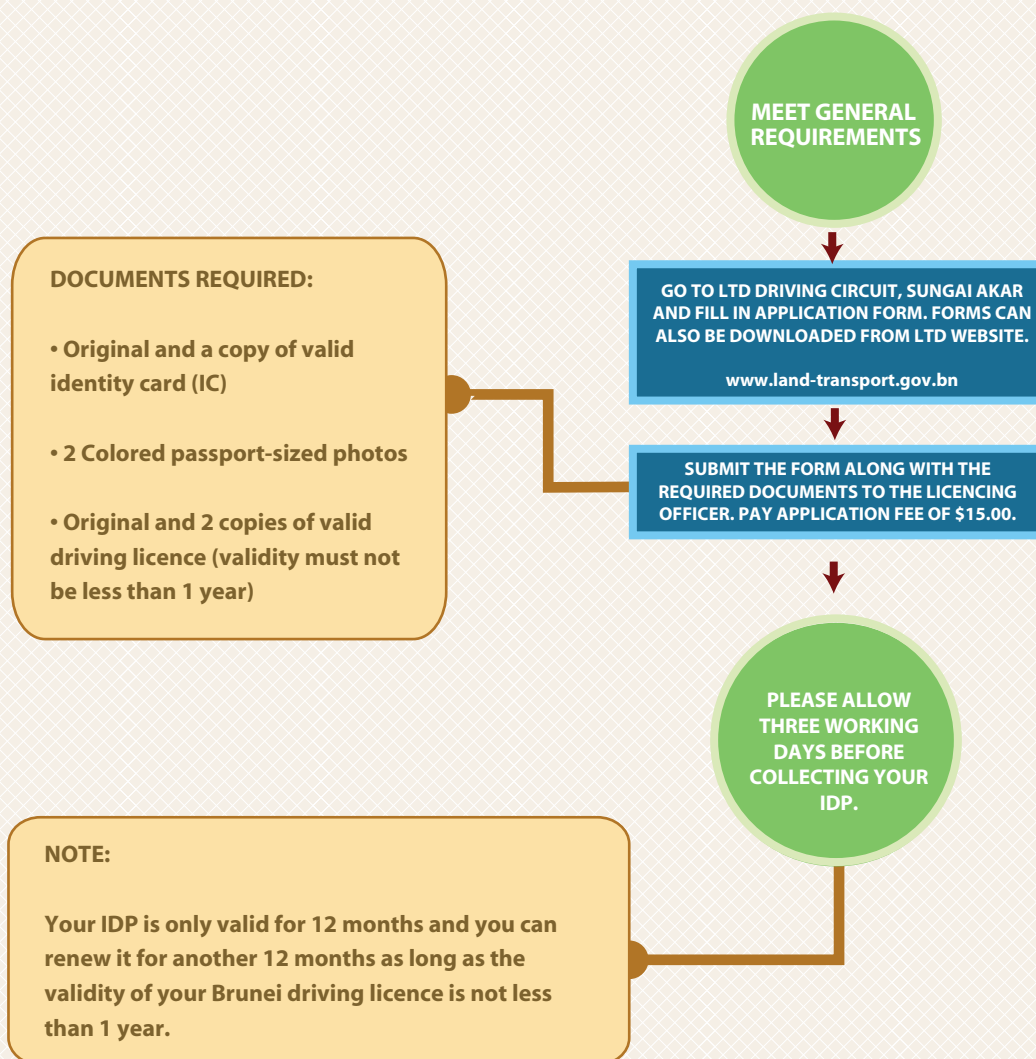


Did You Know?

Some countries, including Brunei Darussalam allow foreign nationals holding a Class 1 or 3 or similar class of driving licence issued by a foreign country to drive without an IDP for a specified period of time.

For more information, please check with the relevant embassy or authority of the country you plan to visit.

HOW TO OBTAIN AN IDP?

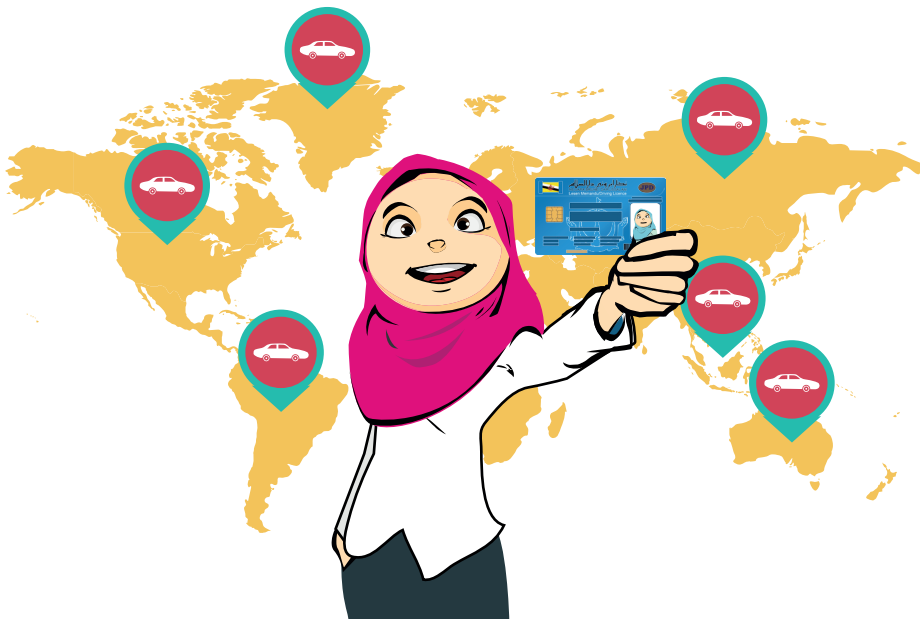


HELPFUL TIPS WHEN APPLYING TO DRIVE OVERSEAS

- ➔ Know the driver's licence requirements of the country you plan to visit.
- ➔ Know the road rules and regulations of the country you plan to visit, including the penalties.
- ➔ Know the vehicle specifications allowed in the country you plan to visit, if you plan to drive your car across the border.
- ➔ Contact the Brunei Embassy or the Embassy of the country you plan to visit for the above information.
- ➔ Check with your car insurance company to ensure you are fully covered to drive abroad. If you plan to rent a car, make sure you have sufficient liability insurance.
- ➔ Make sure all the required documents are still valid and keep them in a safe place.
- ➔ Prepare yourself and your car for the journey (are you fit to drive?, learn the route you will be travelling, do self check and necessary maintenance on your car before the journey, stock up on necessary tools and First Aid Kits).
- ➔ Always practice safe driving habits.

CONVERSION OF FOREIGN TO BRUNEI DRIVING LICENCES

Brunei Darussalam allows foreigners holding a foreign driving licence for private vehicles issued by countries that are party to the 1949 Geneva Convention to drive in the Sultanate for not more than a year. Foreigners who wish to reside in Brunei Darussalam longer than 1 year or foreigners holding a foreign driving licence for commercial or public service vehicles can apply for a Brunei driving licence.



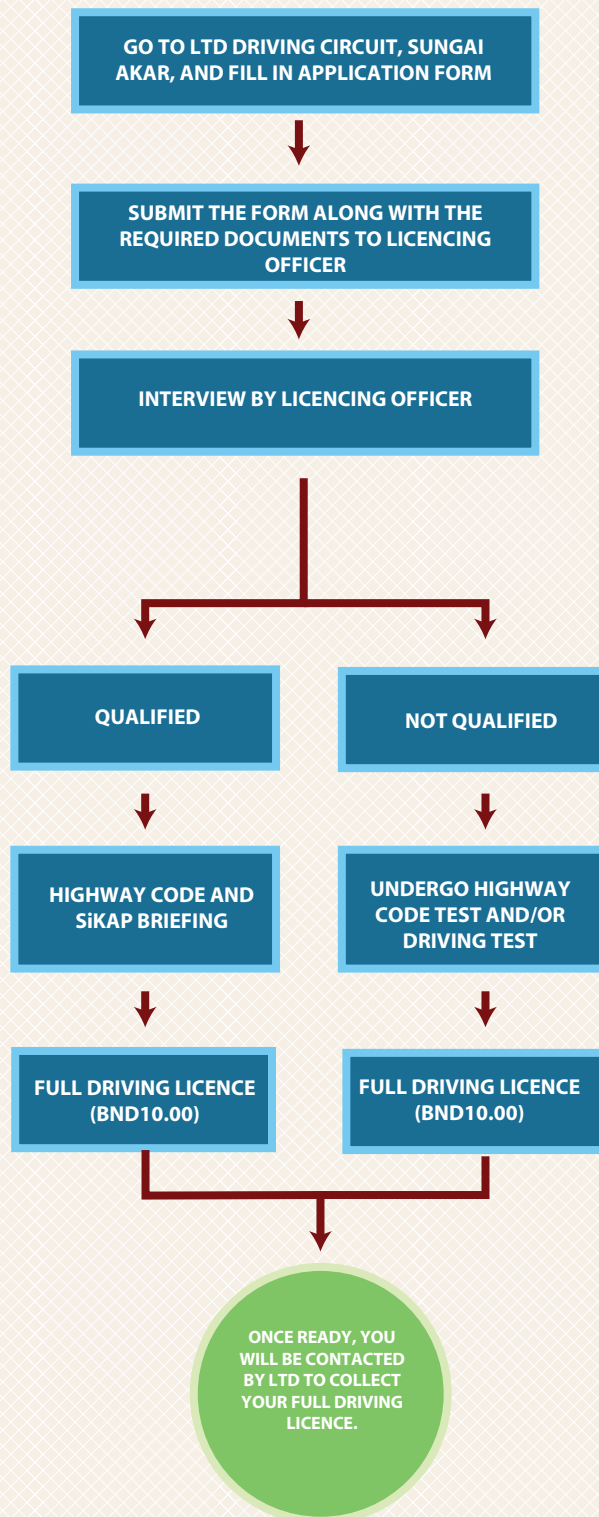
Did You Know?

A new image for Public Bus Services was launched on 29th August 2013 whereby the franchise bus service once again changed its colour from purple to five different colours; each colour indicating a route (Line) in Brunei Darussalam operated by a bus of the same colour :-

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| · Northern Line | - Green |
| · Business Central Line | - Brown |
| · Central Lines | - Cyan Blue |
| · Eastern Line | - Royal Blue |
| · Southern Line | - Magenta |



----- HOW TO APPLY TO DRIVE IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (FOR FOREIGNERS) -----

**REQUIRED DOCUMENTS:**

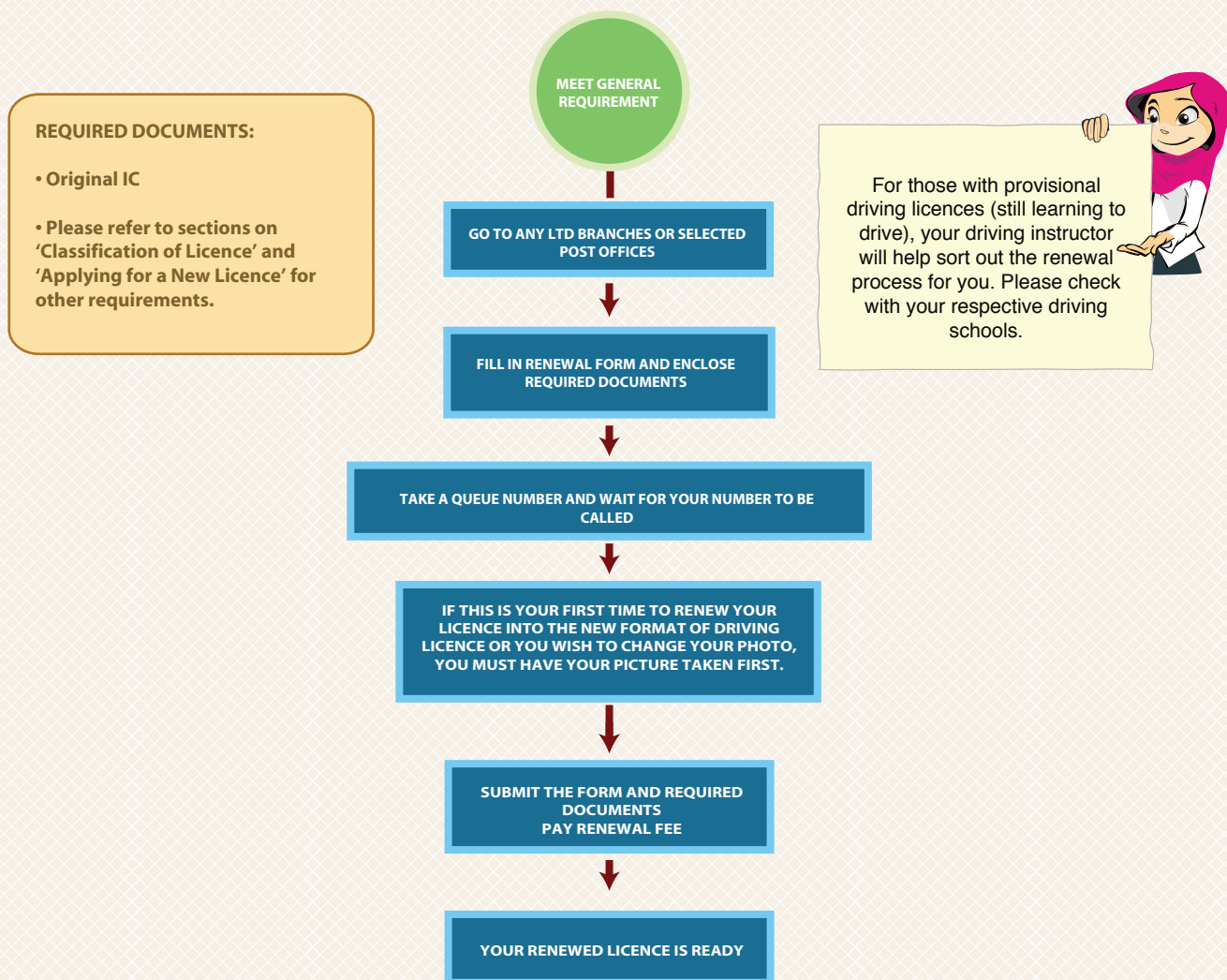
- ORIGINAL AND A COPY OF BRUNEI'S IDENTITY CARD (OR PAYMENT RECEIPT FOR BRUNEI'S IDENTITY CARD APPLICATION)
- ORIGINAL PASSPORT;
- COPY OF FRONT PAGE OF PASSPORT (CONTAINING APPLICANT'S DETAILS)
- A COPY OF EMPLOYMENT PASS PAGE IN PASSPORT
- A COPY OF LABOUR BUR 500 OR 555
- SUPPORTING LETTER FROM EMPLOYER (ON THE CLASS OF DRIVING LICENCE TO BE APPLIED)
- ORIGINAL AND TWO COPIES OF FOREIGN DRIVING LICENCE
- LETTER FROM RESPECTIVE EMBASSY ON TRANSLATION OF DRIVING LICENCE (IF THE FOREIGN DRIVING LICENCE IS NOT IN ENGLISH OR MALAY)
- LETTER FROM THE ISSUING COUNTRY TO CERTIFY THE FOREIGN DRIVING LICENCE

RENEWING YOUR DRIVING LICENCE

You can choose to renew your driving licence at any LTD counters, selected post offices or even online. For holders of driving licences for private vehicles aged 70 years old and above, holders of driving licences for commercial and public service vehicles and in the case of expired driving licences for all types of vehicles, renewal can only be done at LTD branches.

OVER THE COUNTER

You can renew your driving licence by filling in an application form at any LTD branches or at any of the selected post offices located in the 4 districts.



ONLINE APPLICATION

To use the online service, you must first be registered with e-Darussalam.



WHO CAN APPLY?

Terms and Conditions

- ➔ Only applicable for holders of Driving Licence Classes I and 3 only.
- ➔ Not applicable to Driving Licences with fee exemptions.
- ➔ Renewal of driving licences can be made one month before the date of expiry.
- ➔ If this is your first licence renewal into the new format of driving licence or you wish to change your photo, you are required to have your picture taken first at any of the LTD branches or the 9 post offices that provide the service. For more information, call e-Darussalam hotline 123.



Did You Know?

A one year driving licence back in the early 1980's cost a mere \$1.00.



HOW TO APPLY

01

STEP 1 : REGISTER WITH E-DARUSSALAM

- ➔ Log on to www.gov.bn or www.services.gov.bn



02

STEP 2 : ACTIVATE YOUR E-DARUSSALAM ACCOUNT

Once your registration is successful, go to any designated LTD online counters to activate your account.

- ➔ Bring along your Identity Card (IC).
- ➔ After activation is successful, you will receive an email with a password. You will be requested to change your password.



03

STEP 3 : CHOOSE YOUR LTD'S E-SERVICE

Click e-Services, --> Transportation, --> Renewal of Driving Licence and follow the rest of the instructions to renew your driving licence.



04

STEP 4 : MODE OF PAYMENT

You can choose to pay by credit, debit or cash card or you can pay by cash at the designated LTD online counter once you come to collect your renewed driving license.

**➔ For payment by Credit, Debit or Cash card:**

Successful payment will receive an email for further instruction on collection of the renewed Driving Licence.

➔ For payment by cash:

You will be advised to visit our Online Counters to make payment.

05

STEP 5 : MODE OF COLLECTION

You can opt for your renewed driving licence to be delivered to you by Speed Post (an additional \$3 fee will apply) or you can choose to collect it at the designated LTD online counter. Your renewed driving licence will be ready in 3 working days for delivery or collection.



NOT RENEWING AFTER 3 YEARS OR LONGER

If you fail to renew your driving licence after a period of 3 years or longer:

- ➔ You will be asked to retake a practical driving test;

OR

- ➔ You can produce proof that at some time within the 3 years you have held a driver's certificate or driving licence issued by a foreign country that permits you to drive a motor vehicle of similar class.



Driving without a valid driving licence or forgetting to carry one when driving, is a serious offence.

Doing so will land you with a **\$2,000 fine** if caught for the first time along with **6 Demerit Points**.

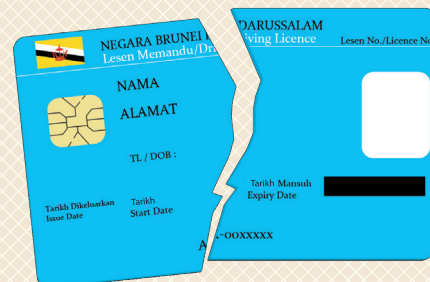
Getting caught doing the same offence for the **second time and subsequent offences** will land you with a **\$4,000 fine and 6 Demerit Points PLUS** prison for 6 months.

LOST OR BADLY DAMAGED DRIVING LICENCES

If you have lost or damaged your driving licence, follow the steps below:

1. Lodge a **police report** (for lost driving licence only).
2. Go to any **LTD branch** and bring along the **police report (for lost driving licence only) or your damaged driving licence**.
3. **Fill in an application form** and submit it to the Licencing Officer.
4. Once approved by the Licencing Officer, go to the **counter for renewal of driving licences and pay a fee of \$10.00 for a Duplicate Licence**.

*Please refer to the next page for flowchart of the procedures.



CHANGES IN PARTICULARS

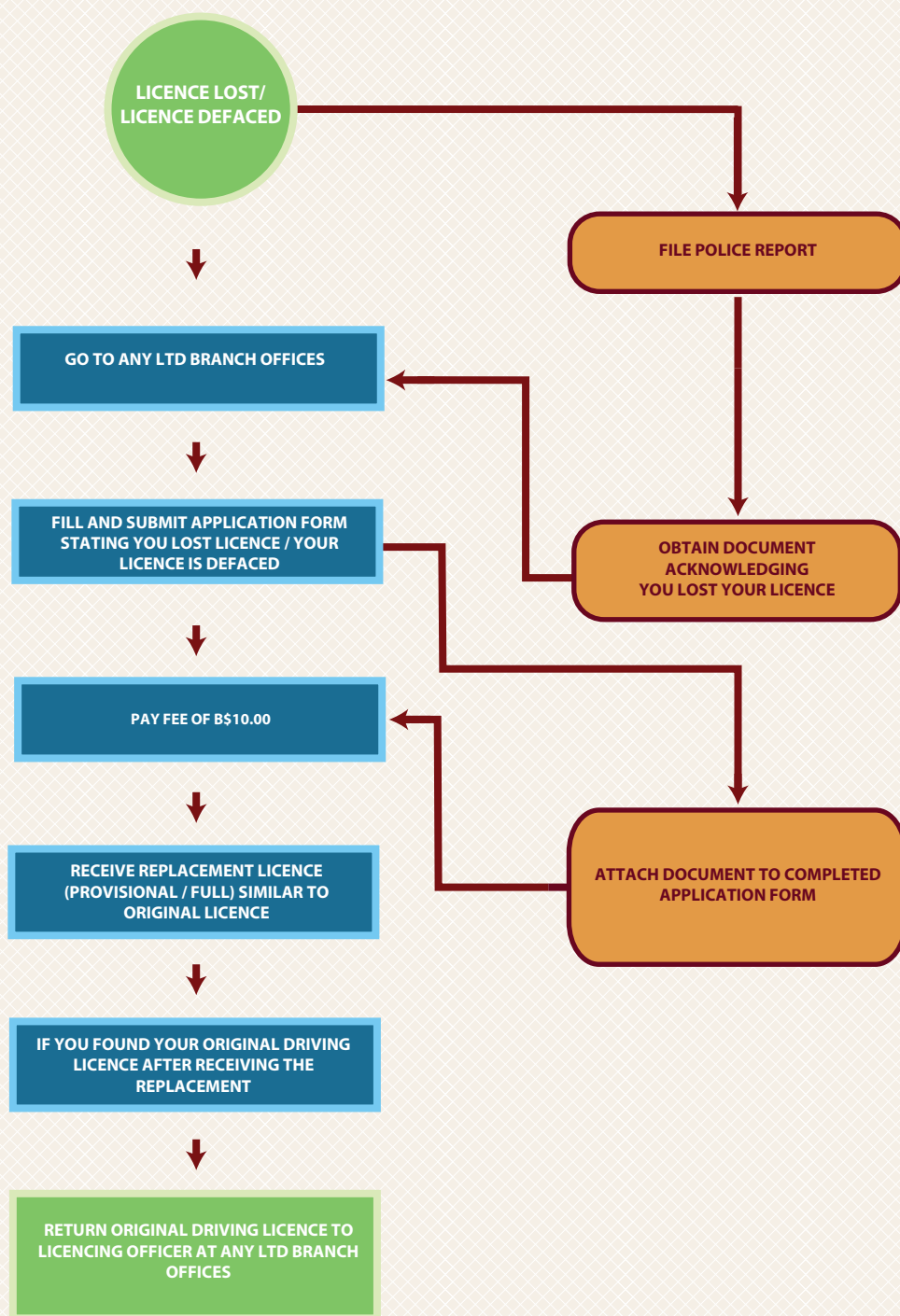
If you have changed your personal details such as your name (due to marriage or other reasons), address or Identity Card number, you must notify LTD of these changes **WITHIN ONE MONTH** from the date of the change.

If the changes occur when you are **outside** Brunei Darussalam, you must notify LTD **WITHIN ONE MONTH** of your return to the Sultanate.



Failure to comply to these rules may result in a **fine not exceeding \$500.00 for the first offence and \$1,000.00 for the second and subsequent offences.**

FLOWCHART PROCEDURE

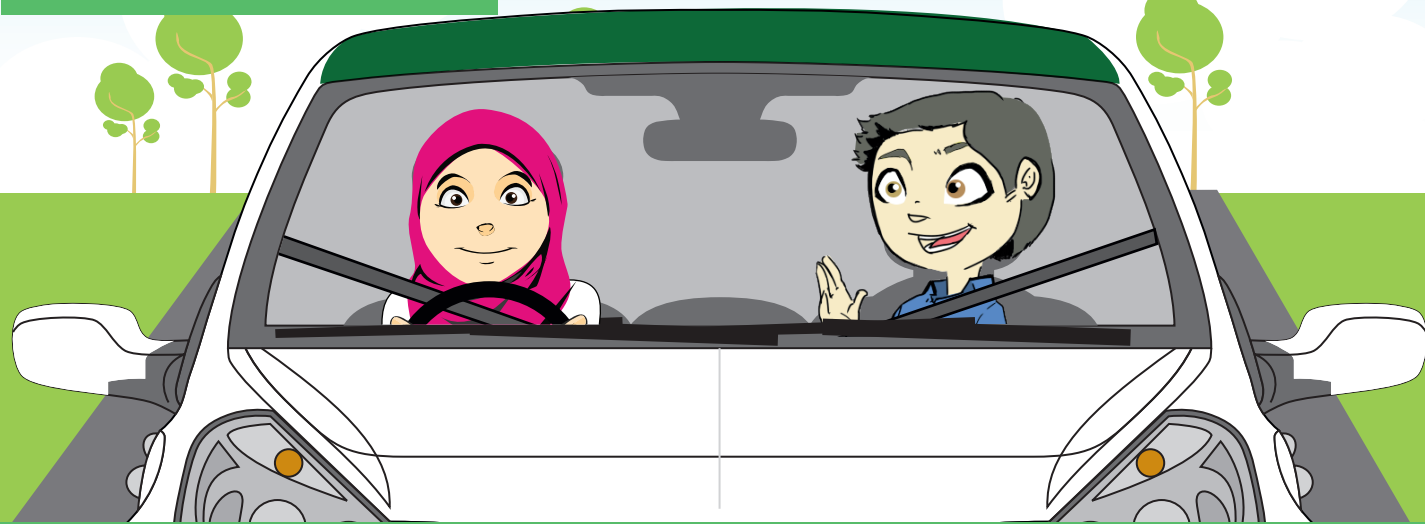




CHAPTER 2

DRIVING TEST

CHAPTER 2



THEORY AND PRACTICAL

As explained in Chapter 1, to obtain a driving licence, a candidate has to go through two tests:

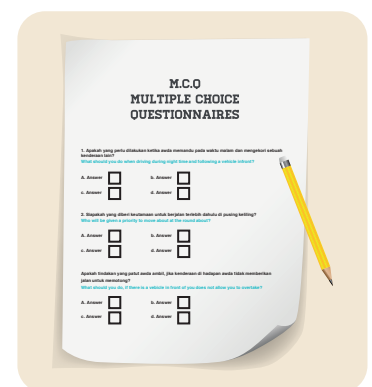
STEP 1 - BASIC THEORY TEST

A) ENROLL

Candidates must enroll at certified driving schools and attend theory classes for a minimum of 6 hours. Refer to the table on the list of schools available in the 4 districts (refer to pages 42-43).

B) HIGHWAY CODE

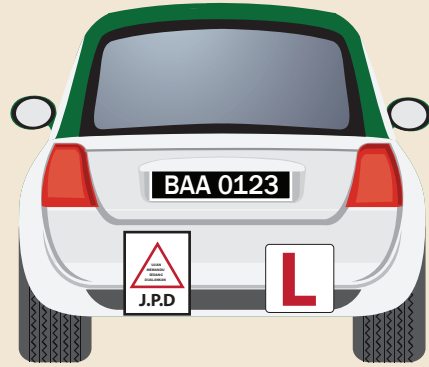
The test is designed to ensure a candidate has the adequate knowledge on road signages, markings, signals as well as some aspects of traffic rules and regulations and road safety. The test consists of 60 multiple choice questions prepared in both the English and Malay language







STEP 2 - PRACTICAL TEST

Tests a candidate's competency to drive and interact safely with other road users on different road and traffic conditions. To be eligible for the test, a candidate has to pass the Theory Test and has been issued with a Provisional Driving Licence. Practical test involves candidates driving on the public road and/or driving circuit.

Requirements for driving with a Provisional Driving Licence include:

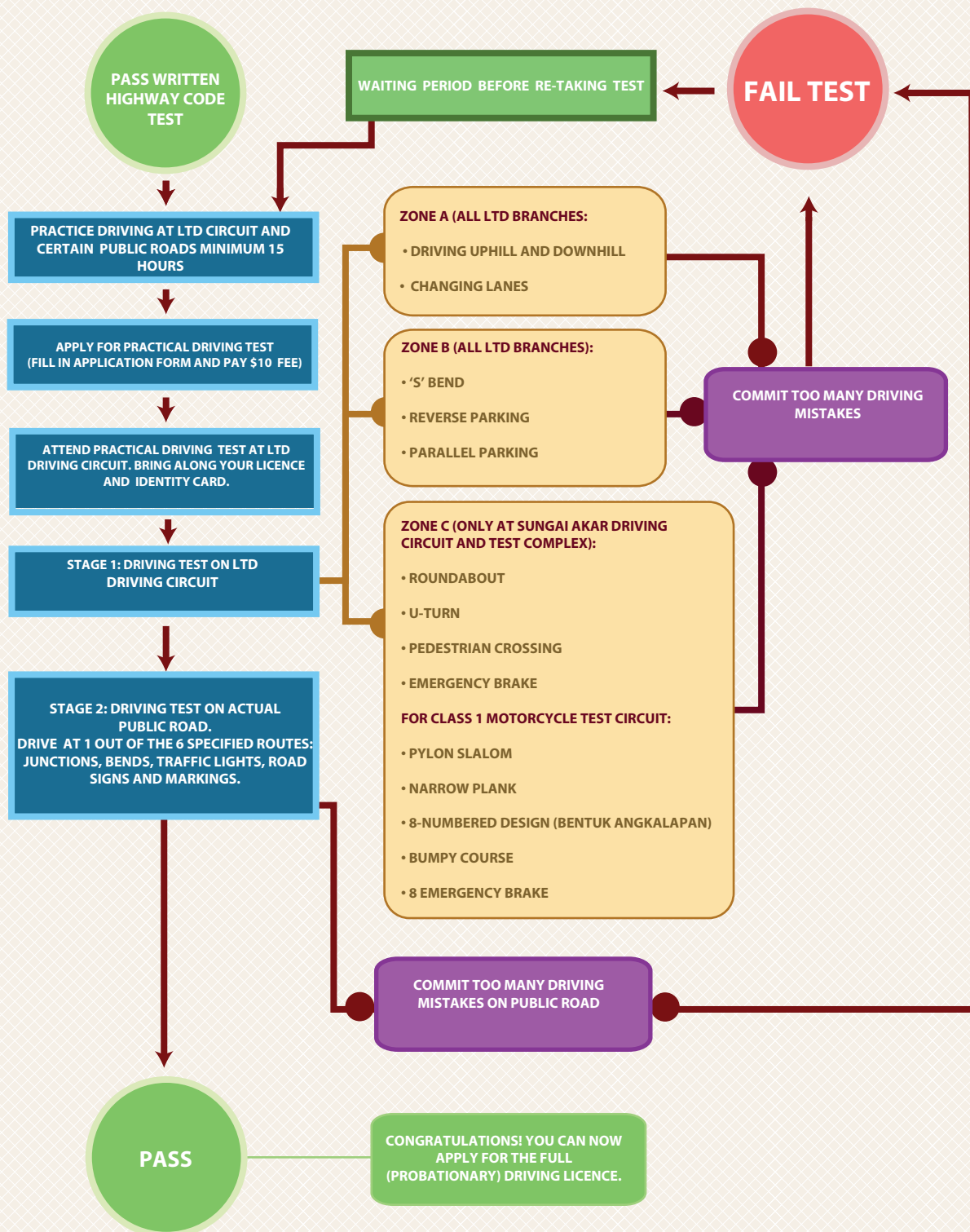


-  When driving, you must be supervised by your driving instructor at all times.
-  The 2 'L' plates (red coloured figure against a white background) must be displayed at the front and rear of the vehicle you are using.
-  The vehicle must be well-insured against third-party risks on the road.
-  You are not allowed to carry passengers or cargo.



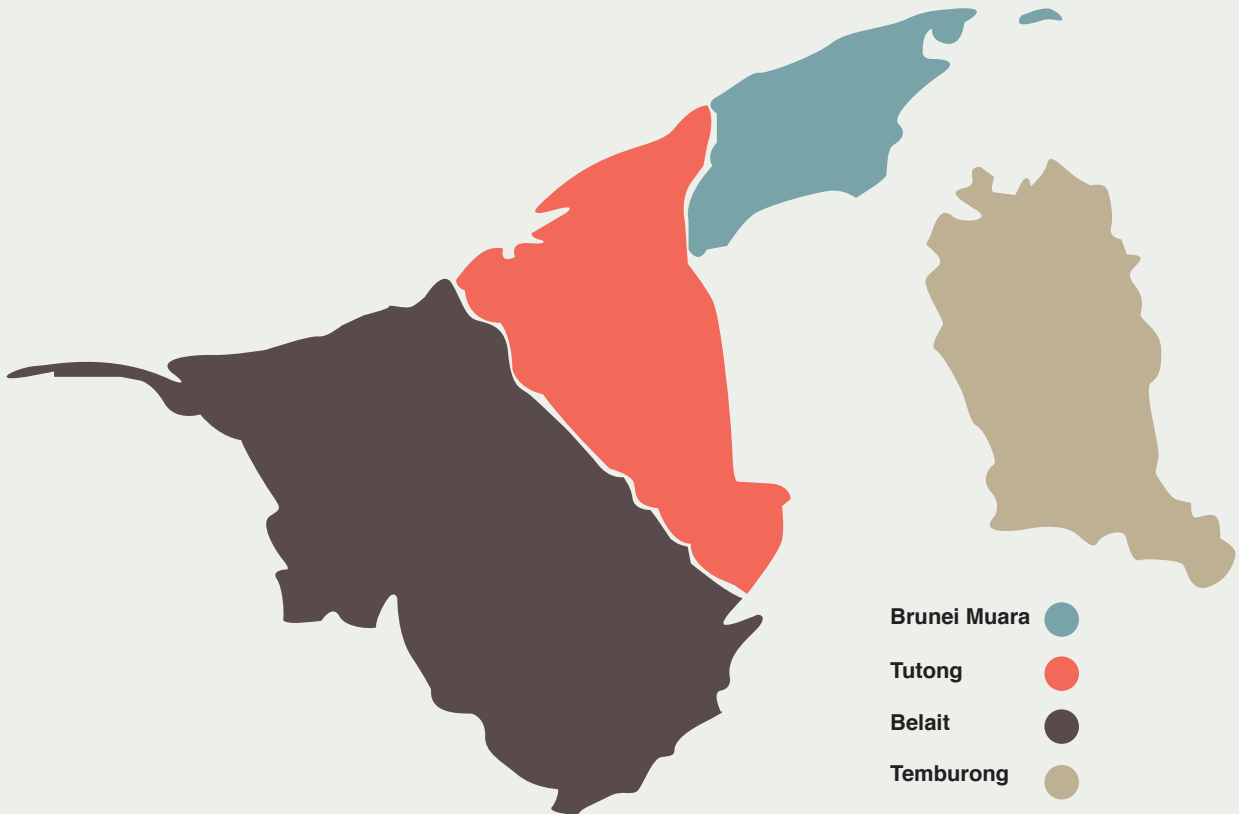
This licence is valid for **3 months**. If you are not able to take the Driving Test within this time period, you can renew it for another 3 months upon the discretion of the Director of Land Transport.

PROCESSES INVOLVED IN PRACTICAL DRIVING TEST



DRIVING SCHOOLS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The next few pages contain a list of driving schools in Brunei Darussalam.



Did You Know?

A new grading system was introduced in the fourth quarter of 2014. Driving schools are awarded grades A, B or C depending on how well they meet the 4 sets of predefined criteria which includes experience and expertise of driving instructors, vehicles used for driving lessons, classrooms used for the teaching of the Highway Code and organisational structure.

Sutifah Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. Flat 147, Spg 145 Jalan Kumbang
Pasang BA1512.
Tel: 2225308 Mob: 8777535
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Salfa Company Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 10, Spg 52, Kg Manggis Satu, Jalan
Muara BC3615.
Tel: 2311647 Mob: 8711643
Class 3

Harmadina Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 14, Spg 544, Kg Jerudong BG3122.
Mob: 8869230
Class 3

Jarudin Hj Ibrahim Driving School

Brunei-Muara
Unit 4 Atas, Lot 34054, Bangunan Amar
Salmhy, Kiarong.
Tel: 2445354 Mob: 8757722
Class 3

Shak Enterprise Driving Centre and Instructor

Brunei-Muara
No. 112, 1st Floor, Bangunan Batu
Bersurat, Gadong BE3519.
Mob: 8816426
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Hak Speed Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 8-759, Kg. Tasek Meradun.
Tel: 2651278 Mob: 8777378
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Redza Company Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 8, Spg 7, Jalan 3, RPN Rimba Awam.
Mob: 8737937
Class 3

Dk Hj Zahyau Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 9, Jalan Mulaut, Kg Sengkurong.
Mob: 8714850
Class 3

Mahabumi Enterprise

Brunei-Muara
No. 2, 1st Floor, Spg 590, Telanai Point
Complex, Jalan Tutong.
Tel: 2652556 Mob: 8717676
Class 3

Hj Matzin Hj Damit Driving School

Brunei-Muara
576, Kg Dato Gandhi, Jalan Kota Batu.
Mob: 8779074
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Hj Parman Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 80, Spg 330, Kg Kapok Kiri.
Mob: 8739441
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Hjh Noraini Bte Abdullah Driving School

Brunei-Muara
No. 61 Jalan 39, Perpindahan Kampong
Rimba.
Mob: 8784428
Class 3

Saldi Company Driving School

Tutong
No. 51, Kampong Suran, TA1741.
Tel: 4221134 Mob: 8734034
Class 3

Sitiara Driving Tuition

Tutong
No. 6, Spg 1296,
Kg. Sungai Kelugos.
Tel: 4240047 Mob: 8764828
Class 3

Khairulqiadah Driving School

Tutong
No. 51, Kampong Suran, TA2141.
Mob: 8637512
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Tutong**Salihah Enterprise Driving School**

Tutong
No. 17, Simpang 151, Kampong Biong,
Lamunin, TG3343.
Mob: 8758378
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Wong Sui Kinn Driving School

Belait
Lot. 3570,
Kg. Perpindahan, Seria.
Tel: 3223264 Mob: 8866906
Class 3

Asohraya Driving School

Belait
Lot 1600, Kg. Mumong.
Tel: 3336534 Mob: 8804066
Class 3, Class 1(B)

NBSHR Driving School

Belait
X-7 1/2 No. 22, Simpang 382, Jalan
Maulana, KA 2931.
Mob: 8866906
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Belait**Haji Mahari Bin Haji Lamat Driving School**

Belait
No. 4, Spg. 363-29-27-6, RPN Kg Pandan.
Mob: 8768239
Class 3

Dyg Liyana Abdullah Driving School

Belait
Lot 3478, No. 17, Kampong Baru Seria.
Tel: 3225417 Mob: 8767137
Class 3

Zaimah Driving Centre

Temburong
No. 190, Kg Batang Tuau.
Mob: 8765373
Class 3, Class 1(B)

Temburong



CHAPTER 3

VEHICLE REGISTRATION NUMBER AND PLATE

CHAPTER 3

BAL 1715

200-22-DC

TENDERING FOR A NUMBER

There are 3 categories of registration numbers which are offered to the public:

- (a) Closed Tender; and
- (b) Open Tender;
- (c) Running numbers.

At the start of any given series, numbers from 1 to 9999 will be advertised to the public for closed tendering.

A number under the Closed Tender category will be awarded to the highest tenderer once evaluation process by LTD is completed.

Numbers from 1-99 and selected numbers from 1000-9999 (Golden and Silver numbers) that are not tendered after the first round of Closed tendering will be advertised again to the public for a last round of Closed Tender. If these numbers are again not tendered after the second round of Closed Tender, they will be offered to the public as Open Tender.

Numbers from previous series that were failed to be registered according to the terms and conditions set by LTD are also offered to the public under the Open Tender category.

Running numbers are displayed in batches and are issued in sequence of application received, without fee. If a person desires to apply for a number but not in the sequence displayed, he/she will have to apply the number through Open Tender and pay the minimum price of \$100.00 with \$25.00 application fee.

Closed Tender

Who can participate?

- ➔ Private individuals who hold a valid Brunei driving licence; and
- ➔ A company registered in Brunei Darussalam.

Tender fee?

- ➔ A fee of \$25.00 must be paid for every tendered number upon submission of tender.

Tender Price?

- ➔ 1-99: Tender price not less than \$2000.00 (from BAP series onwards)
- ➔ 100-9999: Tender price not less than \$100.00

When and Where to submit?

- ➔ LTD will publish the numbers to be tendered, tender period, place of submission of tenders and tender rules and conditions via local media outlets (TV, radio and newspapers). All tenders must be submitted into the LTD Close Tender Box located at the LTD Headquarters and LTD Belait branch before the specified closing date and time.

Registering an awarded number:

- ➔ The successful tenderer must pay and register the awarded number under his/her name within 6 months after the award;
- ➔ For an extension of 3 months, the tenderer must apply to LTD within 14 days prior to the expiry of the 6 month period. The tender price must be paid in full before approval for an extension can be given. In addition, 10% of the tendered price must be paid (non-refundable) when an approval for extension is granted;
- ➔ Refer to the section on 'Transferring a Number' if a tenderer wishes to transfer the awarded number to others before registration; and
- ➔ If the tenderer fails to register the awarded number within the given period, LTD will offer the number to others for retender. Any payment made by the tenderer will not be refundable.

**The rules and conditions listed above are subject to change from time to time*

Open Tender

Tender Rules and Conditions:

- ➔ A tenderer can submit an application to LTD anytime during office hours;
- ➔ A fee of \$25.00 must be paid for every successful number tendered;
- ➔ The tender price must not be less than \$100.00; and
- ➔ The rules and conditions to register a number are the same as a Closed tender except the successful tenderer is only given 2 months to register the awarded number and the tenderer can apply for an extension of 3 months.

**The rules and conditions listed above are subject to change from time to time*

Running Numbers

Tender Rules and Conditions:

- ➔ No fee;
- ➔ Numbers must be registered within two (2) weeks from the date of purchase.

TRANSFERRING A NUMBER

Before registration




Subject to approval, an application to transfer an awarded number before registration will only be allowed to close family members.

After registration

Numbers that have been registered can be transferred to anyone and an application to transfer can be made any time during office hours at LTD.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION PLATE

Vehicle Registration or Identification plates in Brunei Darussalam are required to conform to the material, shape, color and size as specified under the Road Traffic (Identification Marks), Regulation 2008.

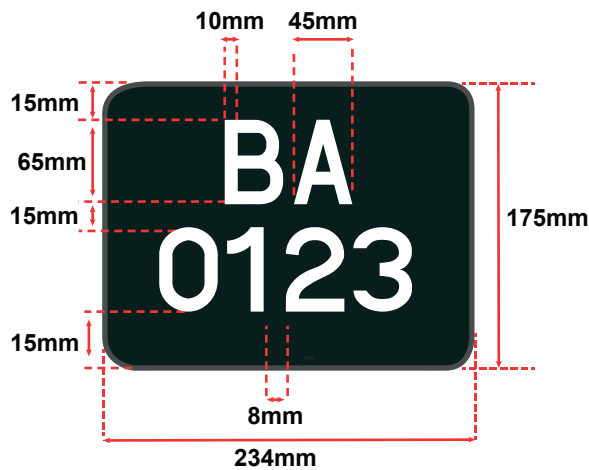
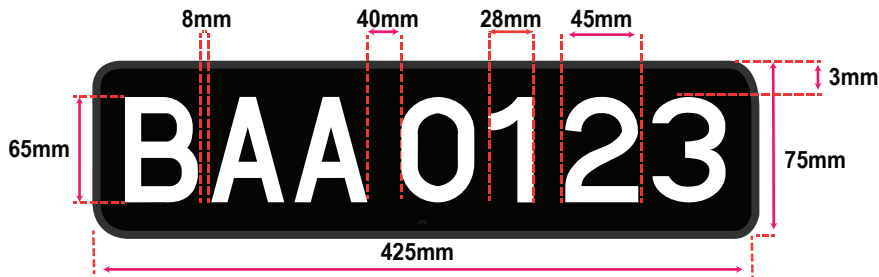
Licence Plate	Material	Colour	Shape
Any Vehicle Except Motorcycle (Private & Commercial) 	Aluminium <i>All plates must be made of aluminium with the letters and numbers embossed on it.</i>	» White (Letters and Numerals) » Black Background » White Theron	» Flat » Rectangular
Motorcycle (Private & Commercial)  	Aluminium <i>All plates must be made of aluminium with the letters and numbers embossed on it.</i>	» White (Letters and Numerals) » Black Background » White Theron	» Flat » Rectangular (Mandatory for Rear) or » Curved-shape (For front)

Type of Vehicle 	Plate Appearance	Colour Combination 
Private and Commercial Vehicles		White letter and numerals on black background at the front and rear.
Public Service Vehicles (Taxis & buses)		White letter and numerals on green background at the front and rear.
General Dealers Licence		Red letter and numerals on white background at the front and rear.
Motorcycles	 	White letter and numerals on black background at the front and rear.
Government Registered Vehicle (BG, BX, BZ)		White letter and numerals on black background at the front and rear.
Diplomat Vehicles		Black letter and numerals on white background at the front and rear. (DC)

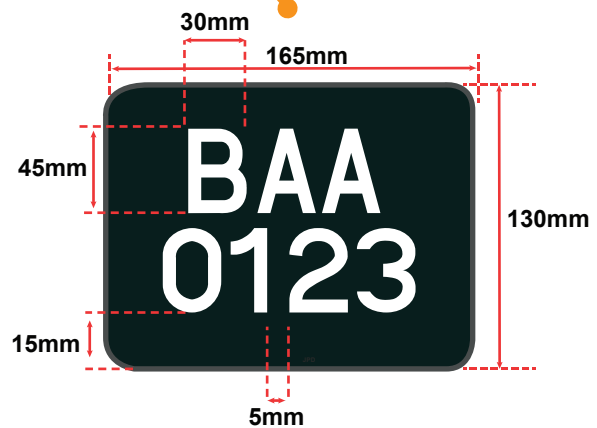


Faded registration plates must be replaced at companies authorized to supply and install the plates. Failure to replace a faded plate is a traffic offence and offender is subject to a fine.

Any vehicle (Other than Motorcycle)



Rectangular Plate at the rear of a Motorcycle (Mandatory)

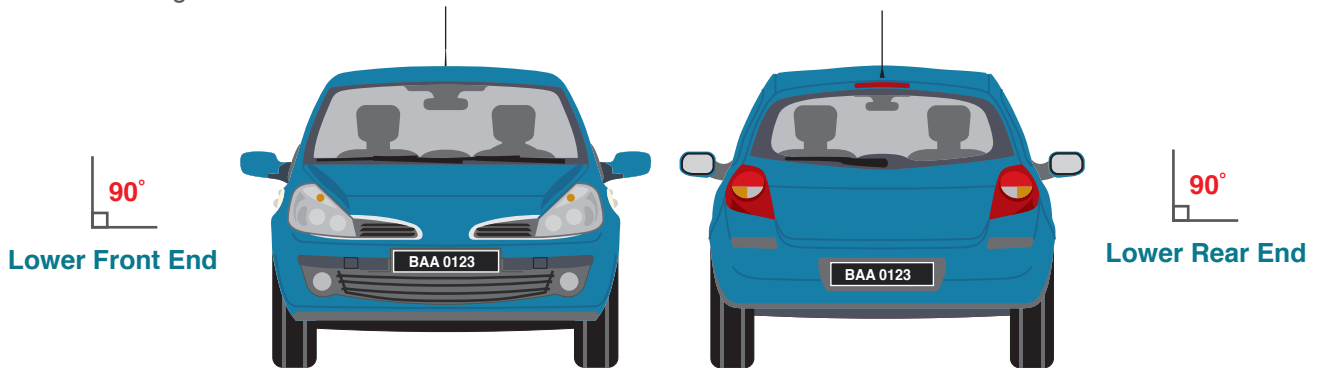


Curved Plate at the front of a Motorcycle

HOW TO INSTALL A REGISTRATION PLATE?

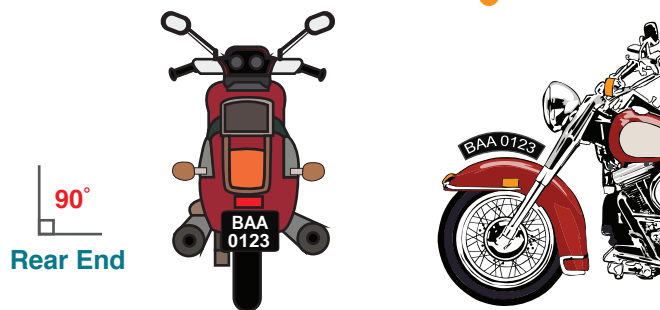
Any vehicle (Other than motorcycle)

For all types of motor vehicles other than motorcycle, the plates must be fixed at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the motor vehicle.



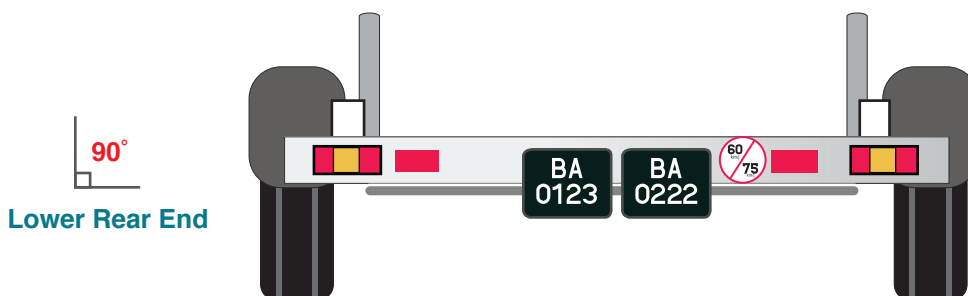
Rectangular & Curve Plate for Motorcycle

For motorcycle, one plate must be fixed at the rear at a right angle to the longitudinal axis of the motorcycle. A plate fixed on the front mudguard may conform to the curvature of the mudguard of the wheel.



Plates for Dealer's General Licence and Trailers

Any plate fixed on a vehicle used under the authority of a dealer's general licence may be suspended on that vehicle. When any trailer is attached to a motor vehicle, a duplicate of the vehicle's plate must be displayed at the rear of the rear-most trailer.



LIST OF AUTHORISED COMPANIES

Below is a list of companies authorised to supply and install vehicle registration plates.

**BAYU ILHAM
MOTORS SDN
BHD**

**No.11, Simpang 99, Jalan Bengkurong
Masin, Kampong Bengkurong, BSB
BF1920.
Tel: 2421441 Fax: 2121442**

**HOCK MOTOR
COMPANY**

**No.19, Simpang 21, KM 3, Jalan
Gadong, BE 3180.
Tel: 2425133**

**SHALIM
COMPANY**

**No.10, Simpang 31, KM 3, Jalan
Gadong BE4119.
Tel: 2422042/2427211**

**NEW ZEN VIEW
COMPANY**

**No. 5, Simpang 5, Ground Floor,
Bangunan Haji Ali, Kampong Rimba,
Mukim Gadong.
Tel: 2428223/9**

**BKB SDN BHD
(Former PATs)**

**Simpang 281, Plot No. 309/90, Lambak
Kanan Industrial Area, Jalan Utama,
Berakas, BB1114, Bandar Seri Begawan.
Tel: 2390109 Fax: 2390666**

**CKM
TRANSPORTATION
SERVICES**

**Unit No. W2, Second and Third Floor,
Bangunan Gadong Properties Workshop,
BE1519.
Tel: 2427017**

**Information is as of publication date*



CHAPTER 4

BUYING A CAR

CHAPTER 4

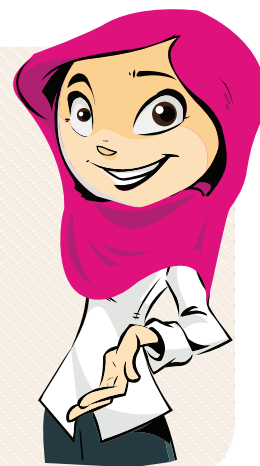


You can buy cars by cash or by loan in Brunei Darussalam. Usually, there are more procedures and documents required when buying via a loan.

The document requirements may vary from one finance company to the other.

Look for safe vehicles when you decide to buy a car.

A good indicator is the NCAP ratings. For details on NCAP, please refer to Page 61.



TIPS ON BUYING A NEW CAR

- ➔ Choose a vehicle that meets your lifestyle, suitability and practicality.
- ➔ Plan your budget.
- ➔ Assess the whole cost of maintaining the car, such as:
 - Fuel type and respective consumption
 - Spare parts availability
 - Safety features

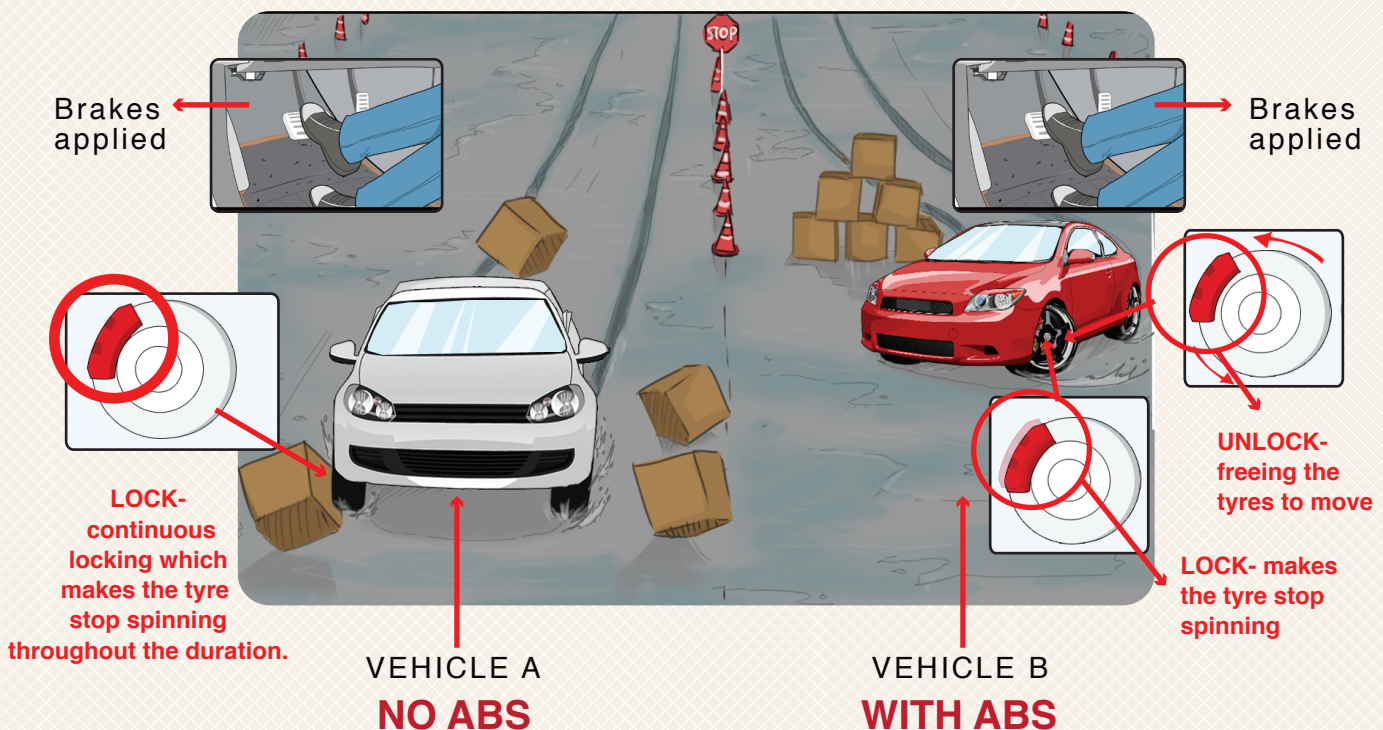
LEARN ABOUT SAFETY FEATURES

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SAFETY

"Active safety" refers to technology assisting in the prevention of a crash such as good steering and braking systems.

"Passive safety" refers to the components of the vehicle (primarily airbags, seatbelts and the physical structure of the vehicle) that help to protect the driver and passengers within the vehicle during a crash.

ACTIVE SAFETY FEATURES



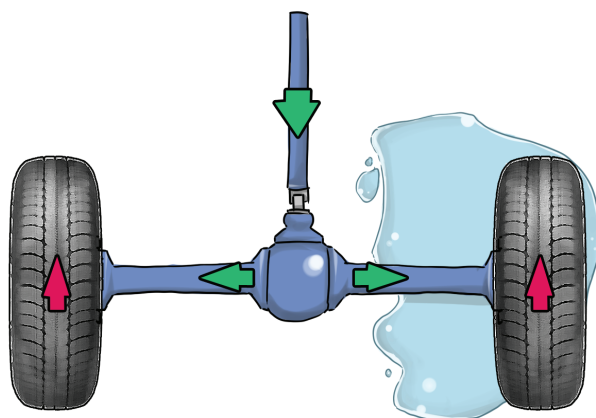
Anti-lock Braking System (ABS):



ABS (Antilock Braking System) reduces the risk of tyres skidding under heavy braking and allows the driver to maintain steering control of the car. ABS only operates under heavy braking or on slippery surfaces.

Traction Control:

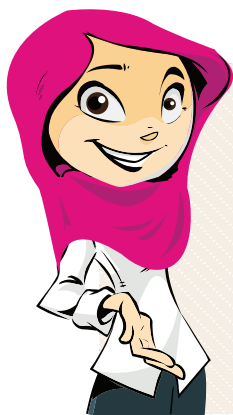
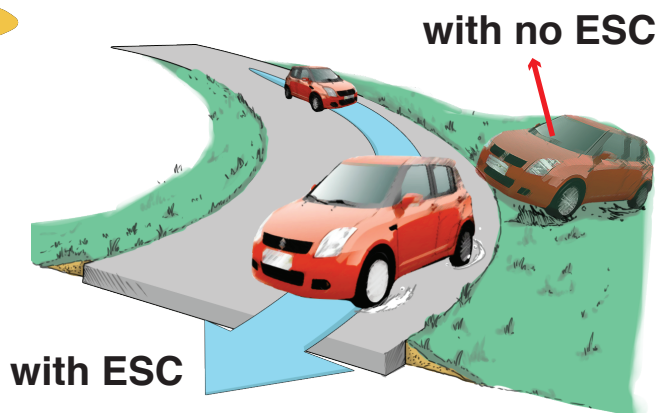
Traction Control systems optimise grip and stability of the car on the road during acceleration by measuring wheel rotation. It stops wheel spin by reducing engine power or temporarily applying the brakes to that wheel, allowing the car to accelerate smoothly, even on slippery surfaces. Limited slip differentials also help provide a more even distribution of traction forces when the car is on a slippery surface.



Electronic Stability Control:



Electronic Stability Control (ESC) helps drivers avoid crashes by reducing the danger of skidding, or losing control as a result of over-steering. ESC becomes active when a driver loses control of their car. It uses computer controlled technology to apply individual brakes and help bring the car safely back on track, without the danger of fish-tailing.



ESC systems go by a variety of different names, including:

- Dynamic Stability Control
- Vehicle Stability Control
- StabiliTrak
- AdvanceTrac





Is ESC different from Antilock Braking (ABS) and Traction Control?

ABS and Traction control are integral components of an ESC system. Whilst every car with ESC has ABS and Traction Control, those with ABS and Traction control do not necessarily have ESC. ABS and Traction Control only work in the driving (longitudinal) direction. ESC can help drivers to cope with sideways (lateral) movements which create instability. Unlike ABS and Traction Control, ESC is a holistic system that can control a car's entire movement.

Pedestrian safety

Some cars offer an optional pedestrian detection system that uses radar and cameras to detect people in front of the car. At speeds up to 22 mph, it automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to react in time.

Blind-spot warning

Using radar or cameras, this system illuminates a light or icon in or adjacent to the outside mirrors to warn that another vehicle is lurking in the next lane, possibly hidden in your car's blind spot. Many systems also sound an audible warning if you attempt to move over anyway or operate your signal indicating where you're turning into. Also effective are outside mirrors with a small convex section for a wide-angle rearward view.

Lane departure warning (LDW)

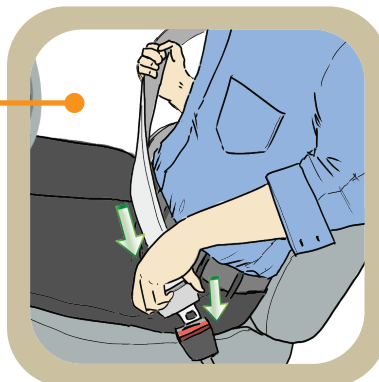
This alerts you if your car drives out of its lane without the turn signals activated. Using a camera or lasers to monitor lane markers, the LDW may sound a chime, blink a dashboard telltale, and/or vibrate the steering wheel or seat. High-tech versions can even intervene, using your car's stability-control system to help prevent you from sideswiping another car.

PASSIVE SAFETY FEATURES

Seatbelts

Seatbelts are designed to **reduce the extent of injury in the event of an accident on the road.**

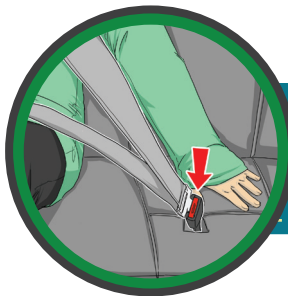
Without a seatbelt, you face a greater risk of serious injury or death by being thrown out of a vehicle or flung onto the dashboard.



**Passenger
Seat-belt**



Child Restraints



**Rear Passenger
Seat-belt**

Seatbelt Pretensioner

Pretensioners tighten and reduce slack in seat belts to protect occupants from rapidly moving forward in the event of a crash. This also helps position occupants properly to take full advantage of a deploying air bag. Force limiters, a companion feature to pretensioners, manage the force that the shoulder belt builds up on the occupant's chest. After the pretensioners tighten it, force limiters let the belt play back out a little to reduce the force.

Not more than one person, adult or child, should be allowed to share a single seatbelt. Doing so risks either one or both being killed or seriously hurt. Small children sharing a seatbelt while on an adult's lap are particularly at risk. This exposes the child to being crushed between the adult's body and the seatbelt in a crash or sudden stop.

An unbelted passenger in the rear seat is also a serious danger to a belted passenger in front of him. In a head-on collision, he will be thrown forward to the person seated in front with a force of 30-60 times his bodyweight. The odds of death in such cases are almost 3 times higher for the unbelted passenger and 2 times higher for the person seated in front. Any passenger, even a child, not wearing a seatbelt can kill or seriously injure others in the car.



Did You Know?

Wearing a seat-belt reduces the risk of a fatal injury by

Up to
50%

Front seat



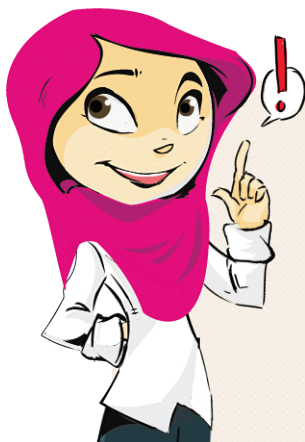
Up to
75%

Rear seat



Failing to help children 12 years old or younger to put on their seatbelts may result in **a fine of \$2,000 or imprisonment of 6 months** or both under the Road Traffic Regulations, (Seat Belts for Children) 2004.

Once again, driver and passengers, young and old – must wear their seatbelt at all times inside a vehicle before driving!

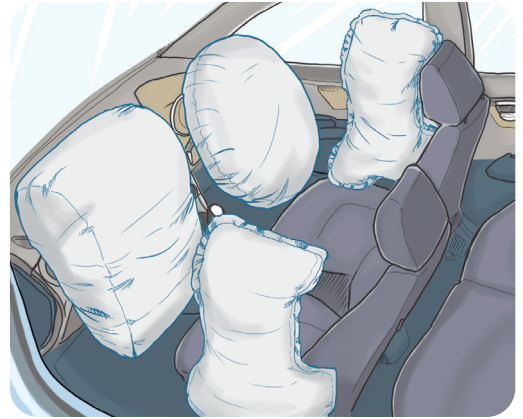


Airbags



Airbags are inflatable devices designed to protect drivers and passengers from injuries and death especially in frontal head-on collisions.

Frontal airbags provide additional protection (over and above your seatbelt) during a severe collision, when the head and chest of a buckled-up driver and passengers can move forward and strike the steering wheel or dashboard. Frontal airbags usually don't deploy in rear-end collisions, side impacts or rollovers.



Side airbags deploy during side impacts and rollovers, and provide buffers between the driver and passengers and the vehicle structure (i.e. doors, windows, roof, etc.).



Did You Know?

Active head restraints

Active head restraints move up and forward in a rear crash to cradle the head and absorb energy in an effort to mitigate whiplash injury.

Crumple zones

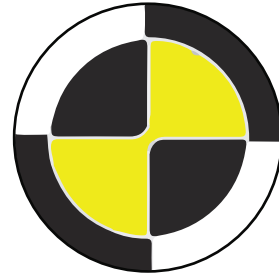
In frontal, rear and offset (those occurring at an angle) crashes, crumple zones help to absorb and distribute crash forces before they reach the passenger and driver's seats.

GLOBAL NCAP

NEW CAR ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (NCAP)

NCAP star rating provides consumers with relevant information to aid them with their new car purchasing decisions. A Five Star Rating represents the highest level of car safety.

Different cars offer varying levels of occupant protection. This is mainly due to different car manufacturers including different combinations of safety features which impacts the safety of your car.



Seatbelts, curtain airbags and crumple zones are safety features that are assessed by all the NCAP bodies globally. These features are also referred to as Crash Protection features.

The protection devices embedded in the modern car allows better safety to the occupants. Your car's structure, the driver and passenger restraints work together with the related protection devices as an integrated system. The system works in such a way in order to ensure protection of occupants in the event of a crash.

NCAP has grown over the years to include programs from all over the World. Such programs include

➔ JNCAP	(Japan New Car Assessment Program)
➔ Latin NCAP	(Latin New Car Assessment Program)
➔ KNCAP	(Korean New Car Assessment Program)
➔ Euro NCAP	(European New Car Assessment Program)
➔ ANCAP	(Australasian New Car Assessment Program)
➔ C-NCAP	(China New Car Assessment Procedure)
➔ US NCAP	(United States New Car Assessment Program)
➔ ASEAN NCAP	(New Car Assessment Program for Southeast Asia)



Did You Know?

A car with an NCAP 5 Star Rating can save you three times more than a car that has an NCAP Star Rating of 2 when you are involved in a crash.

TEST DRIVE

A test drive is vital to have a good feel of the car you intend to buy. It's your best chance to make sure you'll enjoy driving the car and that it's right for all your needs. Car dealers might even be prepared to let you test drive a new car for an extended time – don't be shy to ask.

If you're buying a second-hand car or used car, the need to test drive is even more important. This will give you the opportunity to make sure everything's in good working order – engine, suspension, steering, brakes, clutches and gears. If you are not good at cars, it is better for you to arrange for a mechanic to inspect and look over the car for you. A specialised mechanic in your vehicle's brand/type will have the deepest knowledge base that will help in your decision making.

NEGOTIATING WITH A SALES PERSON

- ➔ Always be polite and avoid using threatening words.
- ➔ Be mindful and sensitive to inflated emotions.
- ➔ Continue negotiating until you reach the best-case outcome.



Did You Know?

The first car imported into Brunei Darussalam was in 1924 and there were only four such cars at that time. Six years later, 73 cars were already registered in the country. (The Brunei Times, 2nd September 2007)

FINANCING (BANK & GOVERNMENT)

BANK LOAN

Obtaining a car loan from a bank/finance company means entering into a hire purchase agreement. The bank/finance company will own the car until the amount is fully settled.

For Bruneians and Permanent Residents

- 01 Valid identity card
- 02 Valid driving licence
- 03 The latest 3 month pay slip
- 04 Minimum salary scale (refer to finance companies)
- 05 Personal account statement

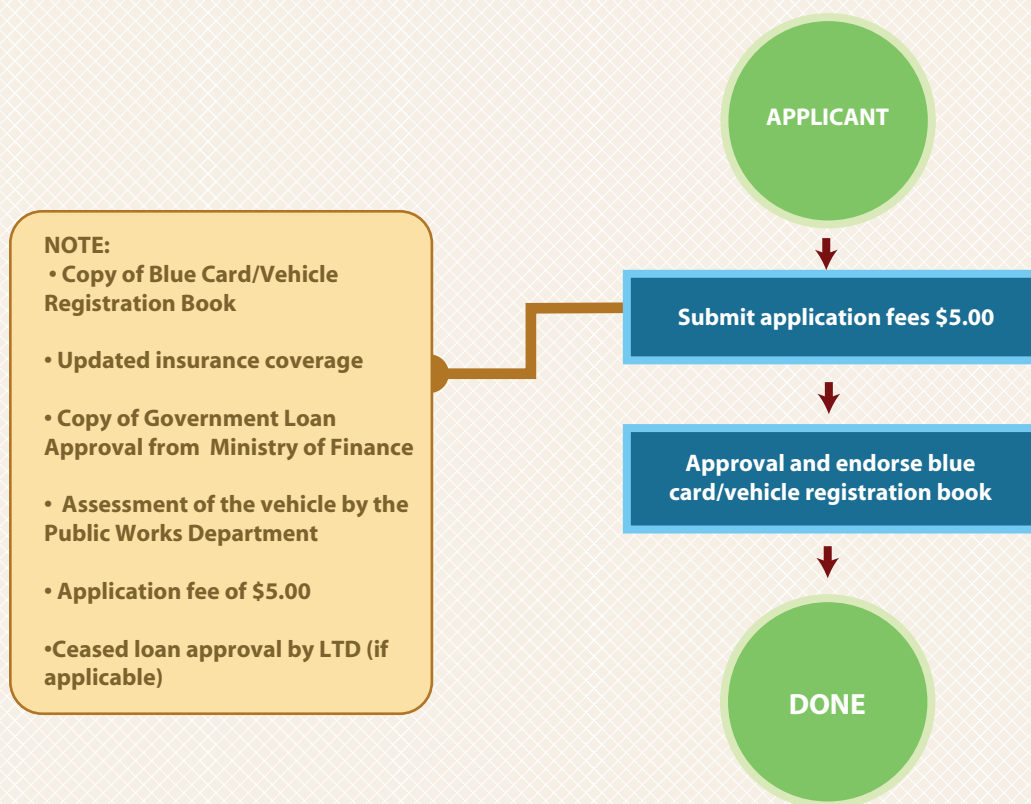
In some cases, a guarantor may be required for customers who earn below a specified amount by a bank.

For Foreigners working in Brunei Darussalam

- 01 Valid identity card
- 02 Passport
- 03 Valid driving licence
- 04 Employment contract
- 05 Confirmation letter from employer stating all the necessary details such as salary, position and number of working years as of that point.
- 06
 - The latest 3 month pay slip
 - Minimum salary scale (refer to finance companies)
 - Personal account statement

It is recommended that you request a checklist from the car agent you intend to purchase from in order to know the exact requirements better.

GOVERNMENT LOAN



Did You Know?



Intermittent braking is a good technique to use where you alternatively step and release your foot on the brake pedal twice or thrice.

This prevents the wheels from locking altogether (skidding). More importantly, this activates the brake lights to flash a couple of times.

The flashing alerts other drivers behind you of your intention to slow down or stop.

Thus, they will slow down in time to keep a safe distance away from you to avoid a collision if they are driving at great speed.

BUYING A USED CAR

It is always a risk to buy a used car but here are tips that can assist you to decide.

Buying directly from the owner

- ➔ Inspect the owner, not just the car. Sometimes learning about the owner can tell you a lot about the car. Has the owner neglected maintenance? Is the owner eager or not willing to sell it?
- ➔ Find out the history of the car. The accident history (if any), mileage, car model, who drove it most of the time and its defects.
- ➔ Do a self check or have a mechanic inspect the engine, suspension, steering, brakes, clutch, gears, its interior, safety features and overall condition of the vehicle.
- ➔ Negotiate directly with the owner to get a good bargain and price.
- ➔ Test drive the vehicle thoroughly. This means putting the car through its paces - acceleration, cornering and braking.

Buying from Dealer

- ➔ Shortlist cars
Look through auto classifieds, adverts and go check cars at used car dealers. These should allow you to filter your preferences.
- ➔ Request for the vehicle history report.
- ➔ If you are buying a used car from a dealer, make sure they have a good reputation.
- ➔ Don't pay more than the car is actually worth.
- ➔ Buy a vehicle with low mileage. A lower mileage vehicle will usually last you longer and have fewer problems.
- ➔ Try to buy a vehicle that has only had one previous owner. A one owner car is almost always in better condition than a car with several previous owners.
- ➔ Test drive the vehicle thoroughly. This means putting the car through its paces - acceleration, cornering and braking.
- ➔ Have a mechanic you trust to do a thorough inspection of any car you plan on buying.

IMPORTING A CAR

FOR BRUNEIAN AND STUDENT OVERSEAS

You can import a new or used vehicle yourself if the vehicle is not available in Brunei Darussalam.

APPLICANT



Duration of process will range from one to three days.

Required documents:

- ➔ Import Application Form
- ➔ Export Certificate/Cancellation of Registration (From country of Origin)
- ➔ Vehicle Technical Data / Specifications
- ➔ Translation of the Technical Data (Either in English or Bahasa Melayu)
- ➔ Invoice to prove purchase
- ➔ Glass Certification
- ➔ Pictures of vehicle

- a) **\$5.00 fee will be applicable per application (for each vehicle)**
- b) **A letter of Statutory Declaration from the Ministry of Education (in the case of a student)**
- c) **Applicant will also be required to apply via online at eCustoms.**

Age requirement for imported vehicles

1. Private vehicles must not be more than 3 years.
2. Commercial vehicles must not be more than 5 years.
3. Off road vehicles must not be more than 8 years.
4. Vehicles imported by Bruneians who work at Brunei Embassies outside the country do not have any age requirements.

FOR DIPLOMATS



Duration of process will range from one to three days.

APPLICANT

TYPES OF APPLICATION

Foreign Diplomat working in Brunei Darussalam

Bruneian Diplomat who previously worked outside Brunei Darussalam

Additional Document:

Letter of verification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam.

Additional Document:

Letter of verification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Brunei Darussalam.

Additional requirement:

Left Hand Drive Vehicles are not allowed for importation into Brunei Darussalam.

Required documents:

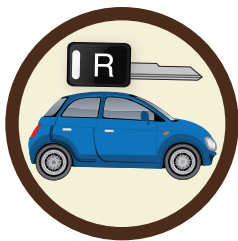
- ➔ Import Application Form
- ➔ Export Certificate/Cancellation of Registration (From country of Origin)
- ➔ Vehicle Technical Data / Specifications
- ➔ Translation of the Technical Data (Either in English or Bahasa Melayu)
- ➔ Invoice to prove purchase
- ➔ Glass Certification
- ➔ Pictures of vehicle

a) \$5.00 fee will be applicable per application (for each vehicle)

b) Applicant will also be required to apply via online at eCustoms.

Age requirement for imported vehicle

Vehicles for diplomats do not have an age requirement.



CHAPTER 5

RENTING A CAR

CHAPTER 5



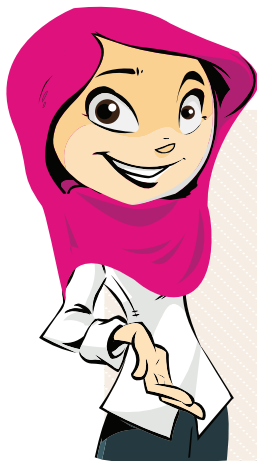
FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN RENTING A CAR

When renting a car, **make sure you read through all the terms and conditions of the rental company**. In case you want to make a trip to neighbouring countries, do check up on the terms that would apply to such a case. You may have to pay a deposit prior to renting the intended car.

Some other factors you would have to consider include the actual **space** you would need or the number of respective passengers.

Rate of vehicle: Select a proper sized vehicle as the rates would differ according to the size.

If you aim to use the car for a long period of time, do try to negotiate with the rental agency for a discount.



Different car rental companies charge different rates and it is best to check and compare them to find the one you like.

CAR RENTAL COMPANIES

CAR RENTAL COMPANIES IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

NO.	Name and Address of Company	Telephone Number	Fax Number
1	Bayu Ilham Motors Sdn Bhd No. 11, Simpang 99, Jalan Bengkurong Masin, Kg. Bengkurong BF1920.	2653171	2653172
2	Bengkel Kereta Berakas Sdn Bhd No. 1, Simpang 103, Ground Floor, Bangunan Hj Md Salleh, Jalan Gadong BE3719.	2451772 / 2390968 (16 Lines)	2451773
3	EM Prez Sdn Bhd Unit 2, Block A, Simpang 209, Jalan Utama, Kampong Lambak Kanan (B), Mukim Berakas BB2713.	8731621 / 8717614 / 2336663	2336660
4	Hata Rekajaya Sdn Bhd Lot 3770, Jalan Panglima, Kuala Belait	3342702 / 8980555	3335119
5	Hj Malai Mashhor General Contractor Sdn Bhd G 22, Lot 3698, Jalan Pangsa, Seria KB2733.	2390248 / 2393956	2392336
6	Jasra Car Rental Sdn Bhd Lot 2068, Jalan Maulana, Kuala Belait.	3331664 / 3335490 / 3340305	3334330
7	JYM Company Sdn Bhd Lot 677, Jalan Bolkiah, Seria.	3347657 / 8711974	3347576

NO.	Name and Address of Company	Telephone Number	Fax Number
8	Khamisiah Sdn Bhd 1st Floor, 99-C, Jalan McKerron, Kuala Belait.	8720099	3341337
9	Jati Rent A-Car Sdn Bhd Lots 14, 15 & 16 Beribi Industrial Estate II Gadong.	2441763	2427101
10	M.K. Johan Enterprise Sdn Bhd Lot 5196 No. 4 Simpang 3 Jalan Pandan 4, KA1913, Kuala Belait.	3331077 / 8	3332917
11	Maju Hire & Drive Sdn Bhd No. 9, Simpang 16-8 Kg Beribi, Jalan Telanai, BE1118	2655111	
12	MJ Car Rental No. 78, Simpang 68, Ban 5, Jalan Kilanas/Mulaut.	2662665 / 8762838	
13	MOC Sdn Bhd Lts 4507, Simpang 73, Sg. Duhon, Kuala Belait KA3131.	3330903 / 3330818 / 3335836 / 3333968	3335836
14	National Car System No. 4, Block E, 1st Sempurna Complex, Jalan Batu Bersurat.	2426345 / 2442284	2424921

NO.	Name and Address of Company	Telephone Number	Fax Number
15	PHLS Sdn Bhd No. 115, Kg. Sabun, Jalan Muara BT2128.	2773818 / 2771668 / 2773828	2770038
16	QAF Leasing Sdn Bhd QAF Centre, Lot 66, Beribi Light Industry Complex, Jalan Gadong BE1118.	2453828	2452128
17	Sri Sentosa Sdn Bhd Unit CA21, Ground Floor, Bangunan RK, Simpang 52, Kg. Mata-Mata, Gadong, Bandar Seri Begawan BE1718.	2452244 / 2453252	2453253
18	Syarikat Kejuruteraan Sistemik Sdn Bhd Lot 49-51, Sg. Bera Light Industrial Area, Seria KB2233.	2660543 / 4 / 5	2660905
19	Zisen Enterprise Block C, No. 11, Ground Floor, Latifuddin Complex, Tungku Link, Pengkalan Gadong, Gadong, Bandar Seri Begawan BE3119.	2450089	
20	Hani Marzuqi Car Rental Sdn Bhd No. 1 Simpang 817, Jalan Kota Batu, BD2177 Negara Brunei Darussalam.	2611666 / 7213257 / 8748679	2612201
21	L&W Automobile Rental & Service Sdn Bhd Unit 5, 2nd Floor , Block A Muhibbah Complex 2, Kg Menglait, Gadong BE3919.	8710783 / 2424246	2424248



CHAPTER 6

MOTOR INSURANCE

CHAPTER 6



TYPES OF INSURANCE COVERAGE

There are generally 2 types of motor insurance:

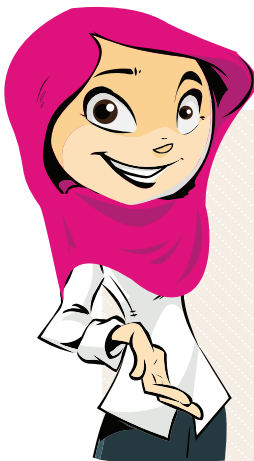
1) Comprehensive:

Insures the holder for loss or damage to the insured vehicle in the event of accident or theft, as well as liability for bodily injury or property damage to a third party or public property caused by the insured vehicle.

2) Third Party:

Insures the holder for third party damage to private or public property and bodily injury caused by the insured vehicle.

**The extent of coverage may vary from one insurance policy to another.*



Before a vehicle licence can be issued or renewed by LTD, the owner must obtain valid vehicle insurance.

Under the Road Traffic Act and Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Act, vehicles in Brunei Darussalam are required to be insured at least against third party risks.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is sum insured?

Sum Insured is an amount an insurer agrees to insure your vehicle based on market value. The amount of sum insured can vary every renewal year due to depreciation or market value.

How much should I insure my vehicle?

The amount should reflect the market value of your vehicle.

What is an excess?

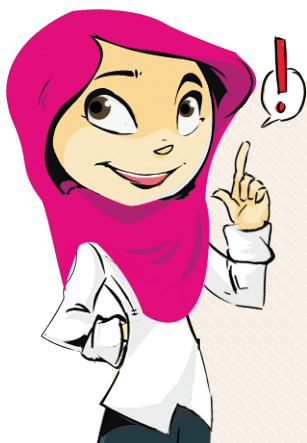
An excess is the amount you will have to pay or contribute when you make a motor claim.

What is 'No Claim Discount' (NCD)?

A 'No Claim Discount' (NCD) or 'No Claim Bonus' (NCD) is a discount off your Gross Contribution for good driving history. This can be shown as follows:

Coverage	LEVEL / Year with accident free (for Private Vehicles)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Comprehensive	0%	20%	25%	30%	40%	50% (max)
Third Party	0%	20%	25%	30% (max)		

Coverage	LEVEL / Year with accident free (for Commercial Vehicles)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
Comprehensive	0%	10%	15%	20% (max)		
Third Party	0%	10%	15%	20% (max)		



Driving without a valid insurance policy is a traffic offence and if found guilty, **the driver will be fined not more than \$1000 and imprisonment for 6 months.**

What is loading?

Loading is the additional Contribution that you make, which is commensurate with the risk posed by yourself and/or your vehicle.

Who is the authorized driver allow in my motor insurance coverage?

The authorized driver is the Participant (Policy holder) or any other person who is driving under the Participant order or permission and must have a valid licence.

What should I do if I have an accident?

You should report it immediately to the Police within 24 hours after the accident. Then, you should submit the report to the insurance company to expedite your claim.

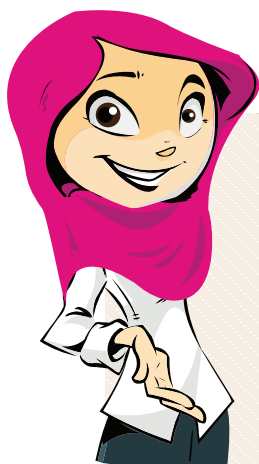
When should I report to my insurance company?

You should report it immediately within 14 days from the date of your accident.

How do I get my vehicle repaired?

You should only send your vehicle to workshops authorized by your insurance company. Please contact your insurance company to confirm whether the workshop is included in the list of approved workshops.

**Source: Takaful Brunei Am, General Motor Guidelines*



When you sell off your car, make sure you change the ownership status of your insurance policy and vehicle registration book.

HOW TO CLAIM

01

Make a police report and avoid any outside negotiations with the other party.

02

Bring your driving licence and Identity card to the Police Station.

03

If required by the Police, you may need to drive your car to the police station if the situation permits. Otherwise, tow the car to the station.

04

Report immediately to the insurance company.

05

You must make the report to the insurance company within 14 days after the crash.

06

You will have to bring along:

- ➔ The police report
- ➔ Copy of Licence for the one insured and the driver
- ➔ Identity card copies of the insured and the driver
- ➔ Blue card of vehicle and vehicle licence (road tax).
- ➔ Copy of insurance
- ➔ Pictures of the accident and damage sustained to vehicles
- ➔ Other requested documents

07

You will have to submit a 'Notice of Late Report' if you surpass the 14 days allocated for reporting to the insurance company.



CHAPTER 7

VEHICLE LICENCE

CHAPTER 7



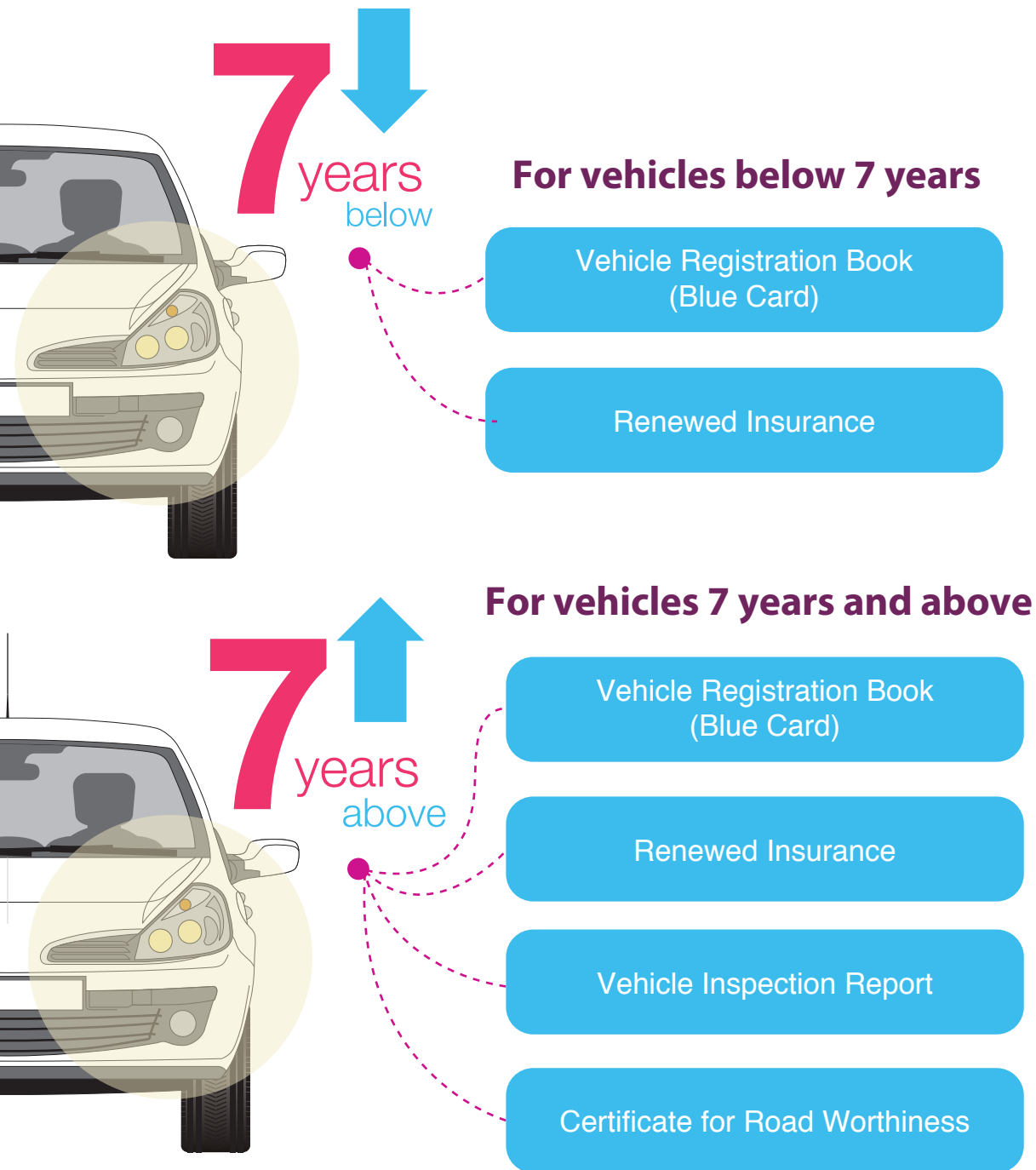
All registered vehicles must have a valid Vehicle Licence (Road Tax) before it can be used legally on a public road.

VEHICLE LICENCE FEES AND RENEWAL FREQUENCY

Types	Fees (Per 100 cc)	Frequency of renewal
Motorcycles and Private Cars	\$2.25	Annually once reaching 7 years of age and above
Taxi	\$4.50	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Commercial	\$4.50	Every 6 months, after first year of registration (except for company registered cars, inspection is done annually once reaching 7 years of age and above)
Motor Omnibus	\$6 .00	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Trailers	\$10.00	Every 6 months, after first year of registration
Dealer's General Licence	\$100.00	Annually

*Odd cents shall be counted as \$1.00 in calculating fees.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN A VEHICLE LICENCE

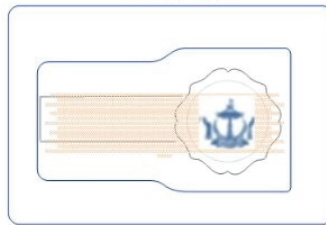


STICKER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

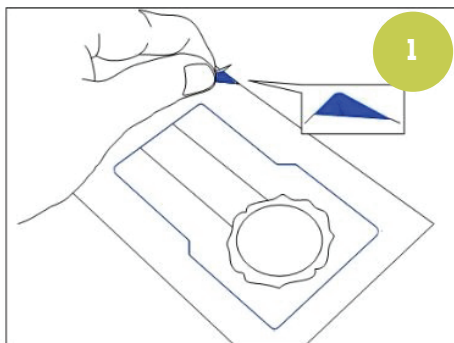
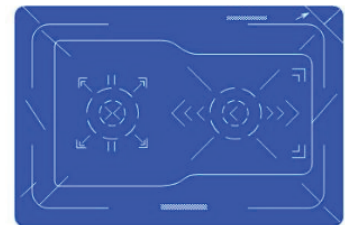
Place the vehicle licence inside the bottom left hand side of the front windscreen



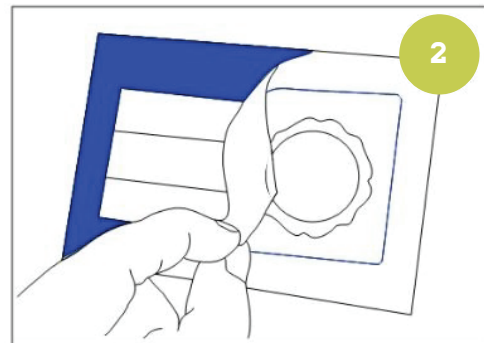
FRONT



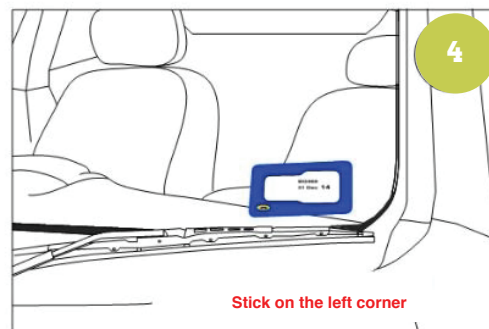
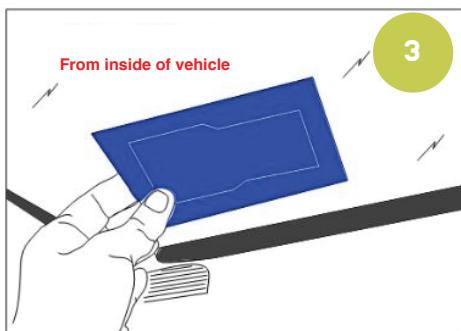
BACK



Peel off sticker at left hand corner



Peel off the Paper, Leave the Centre Parts



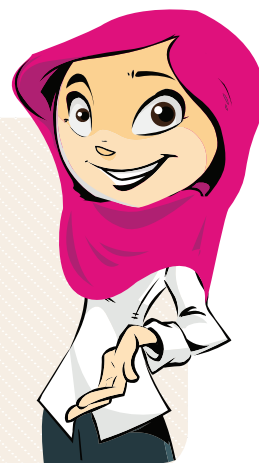
WHEN AND WHERE YOU CAN RENEW YOUR VEHICLE LICENCE

LAND TRANSPORT BRANCHES	OPERATING HOURS	COUNTER
LAND TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS	Monday to Thursday & Saturday Except on Public Holidays 8.00-11.00 am & 1.30-3.00 pm Friday, 8.00-11.00am	Counter 1, Ground Floor
KUALA BELAIT	Monday to Thursday & Saturday Except on Public Holidays 8.00-11.00 am & 1.30-3.00 pm Every First and Last Week of Friday of the month 8.00-11.00am	Counter 10
TUTONG	Monday to Thursday & Saturday Except on Public Holidays 8.00-11.00 am & 1.30-3.00 pm Friday on Every First and Last Week 8.00-11.00am	Vehicle Licence Counter
BANGAR, TEMBURONG	Monday to Thursday & Saturday Except on Public Holidays 8.00-11.00 am & 1.30-3.00 pm	Service Counter

You can also renew your Vehicle Licence at selected post offices in the country as listed below:

1. Mail Processing Centre
2. Bandar Seri Begawan Post Office
3. Muara Post Office
4. Seri Complex Post Office (Batu Satu)
5. Sengkurong Post Office
6. Gadong Post Office (Menglait)
7. Tutong Post Office
8. Kuala Belait Post Office
9. Seria Post Office

The new vehicle licence in the form of rectangular temper proof sticker was launched in May 2013 to replace the existing paper disc format which will be phased out in stages.



NON-USER APPLICATION

In the event a vehicle is not used on the road, the owner is required to apply for a non-user from LTD to avoid accumulation of vehicle licence fees. To apply, the owner must fill in a Non-User form. Applications for a non-user is only valid for 12 months and must be renewed 2 weeks before the 12 month expiry date.



Driving without a vehicle licence is a traffic offence and **if found guilty, the driver will be subject to a fine of \$200.00, imprisonment for 2 (two) months or both. In addition, the driver will also receive 6 demerit points for the offence.**



Did You Know?



To avoid long queues at every end of the month, you can visit any of the LTD's Vehicle Inspection Centre (VIC) and have your car inspected 1 or 3 months before the date of expiry of your Vehicle Licence:

- Manual inspection at Brunei-Muara and Belait branch: Valid for 1 month.
- Computerized Inspection at Tutong and Temburong branch: Valid for 3 months.



CHAPTER 8

VEHICLE INSPECTION

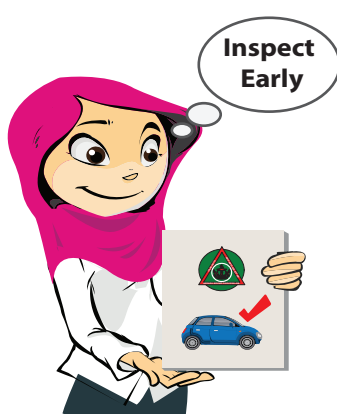
CHAPTER 8



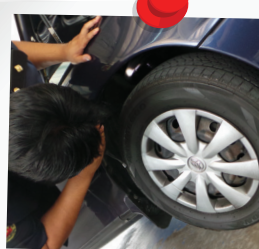
WHAT IS INSPECTED IN MY VEHICLE?

Private vehicles registered for more than 7 years from the first date of registration are required to be inspected at LTD's Vehicle Inspection Centre (VIC) located in all 4 districts before their vehicle licence can be renewed.

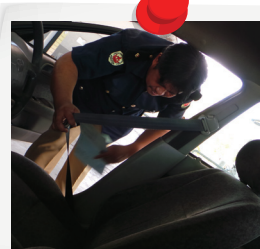
A roadworthy inspection covers the major safety related items below:



WHEELS AND TYRES



**STEERING, SUSPENSION
AND BRAKING SYSTEM**



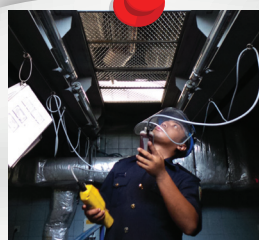
**SEATS AND SEAT
BELTS**



**LAMPS AND
REFLECTORS**



**WINDSCREEN AND WINDOWS
INCLUDING FRONT
WINDSCREEN WIPERS AND
WASHERS**



**THE STRUCTURE OF
THE VEHICLE ITSELF**



**OTHER SAFETY RELATED
ITEMS ON THE BODY,
CHASSIS OR ENGINE**

These inspections are to ensure that the vehicle's body and its components are in good condition or whether replacements, repairs or adjustments are required to ensure vehicle's roadworthiness and safety to driver and passenger.

The roadworthiness test is not a check of the mechanical reliability or general condition of the vehicle. If the vehicle requires a comprehensive check on the overall condition and reliability of the vehicle then you should arrange for a separate independent inspection by the dealer or a car workshop approved by LTD.

ROAD WORTHINESS INSPECTION STANDARD

No:	Inspection type	Recommended figures/value requirements
1	Tinted Glass Test	Light Transmittance Not Less Than 70%
2	Side Slip Test	Mode A: 5m/km Mode B:10m/km
3	Braking Efficiency Test	
a)	Drag	10% (Over Axle Weight)
b)	Different	8% (Over Vehicle Weight)
		15% (Over Vehicle Weight)
c)	Sum (Handbrake)	10% (Over Vehicle Weight)
		20% (Over Axle Weight)
d)	Sum (Footbrake)	60% (Over Vehicle Weight)
		50% (Over Axle Weight)
4	HC-CO Test (Petrol powered Vehicle)	< 4.5% for CO Gas by volume HC < 1200 ppm for HC
5	Diesel Smoke Test (Diesel Powered Vehicle)	<50% HSU or Bosch Unit

6	Sound Level Test	
a)	Heavy Vehicle	<91 dB (A) For Truck
b)	Light Vehicle	<91 dB (A) For Car
c)	Motorcycle	<91 dB (A) For Motorcycle
7	Speedometer Test	+ 10% and -15%
8	Taxi Meter Test	Plus, 7% variance of Standard Distance =10% Interval 5%
9	Above Carriage Inspection	Refer to form, List of items inspected
10	Under Carriage Inspection	Refer to form, List of items inspected
11	Motorcycle Inspection	Refer to form, List of items inspected



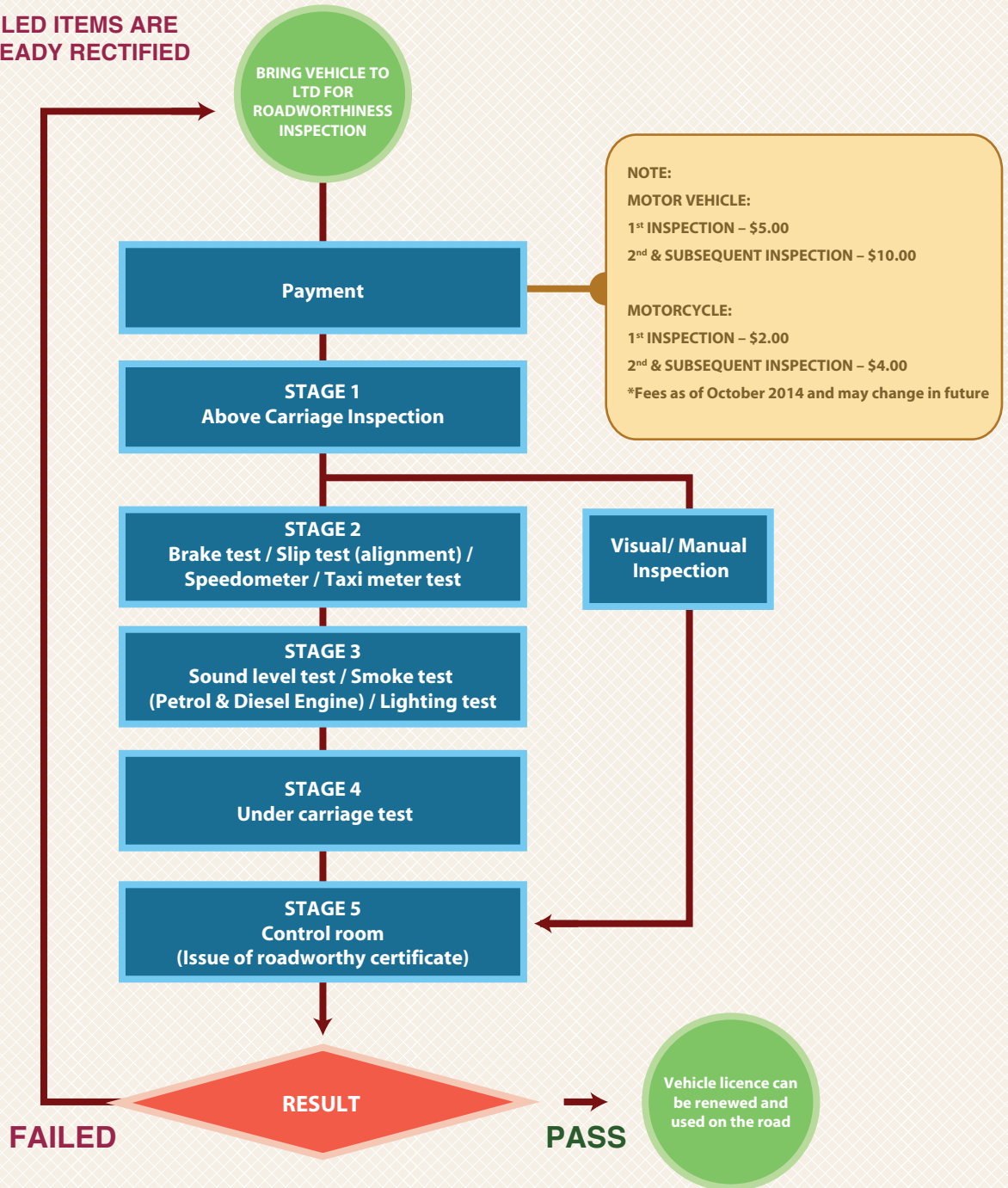
Did You Know?



If your car is approaching its 7th year but has not exactly reached 7 years since the date of its first registration, you do not have to have your car inspected for you to renew your Vehicle Licence. Please refer to the date of your Vehicle's first registration as stated in your Vehicle Registration Book / Blue Card.

INSPECTION PROCESS

**FAILED ITEMS ARE
ALREADY RECTIFIED**

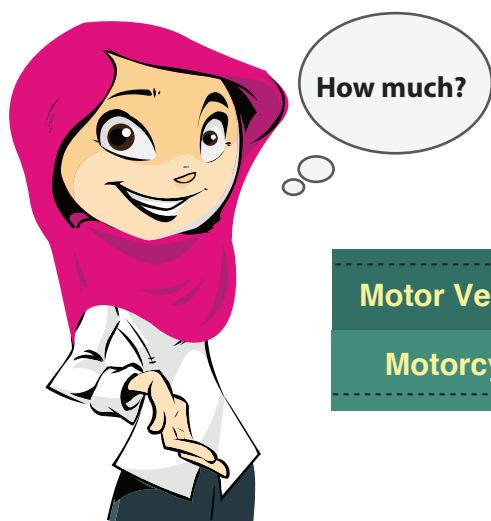


WHAT IF MY VEHICLE FAILS THE TEST?



If any of your vehicle parts fails to meet LTD's inspection requirement, the Vehicle Examiner will issue an inspection report stating which parts failed the test. Once you have fixed the defective parts, then you can bring your vehicle to the VIC for a second inspection of the previously failed parts. However, re-inspection has to be done within 29 days (for manual inspection) or 89 days (computerized inspection) since the date of the first inspection. If re-inspection is done after the given period, a complete inspection must be carried out on the vehicle.

HOW MUCH DOES INSPECTION COST?



	1st Inspection	2nd Inspection
Motor Vehicle	\$5.00	\$10.00
Motorcycle	\$2.00	\$4.00



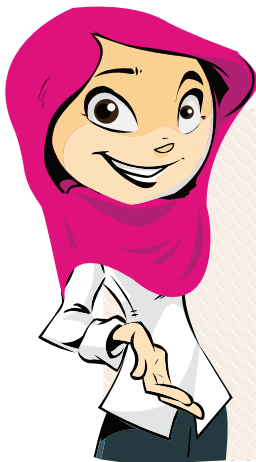
CHAPTER 9

KNOWING YOUR VEHICLE AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

CHAPTER 9



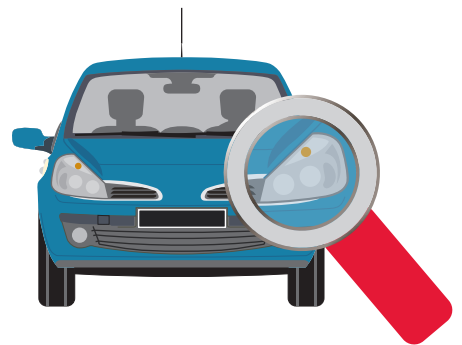
KNOWING YOUR VEHICLE



IT IS IMPORTANT TO CHECK YOUR VEHICLE BEFORE DRIVING

Personally inspecting your vehicle is a useful habit that can save your vehicle from breaking down on the road.

It is recommended that personal inspections be done before the start of every journey.



INSPECT POWER

Check these before you drive



Petrol

sufficient amount left



Oil

no leakage under vehicle



Water

no leakage under vehicle



Electric

car lights, indicator lights, switches
all working and operational



Rubber

sufficient tyre pressure, no tyre
punctures, no excessive tyre
wear

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

You can also design your own checklist to help keep your vehicle in good condition

Is there enough engine oil left?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is there enough radiator coolant left?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is there enough washer fluid left?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is there enough brake fluid left?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is there enough power steering fluid left?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is the parking brake (handbrake) working as usual when used?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Are the engine hoses in good condition (no cracks, leakage, etc.)?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Is the fan belt in good condition?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Are all the lights working when turned on (headlights, tail lights, brake lights, signal lights, etc.)?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Are the windscreen wipers working as usual when used and in good condition?

☐ YES ☐ NO

Are the pressure in the tyres (tyre pressure) at the sufficient level recommended by the factory / tyre manufacturer?

☐ YES ☐ NO

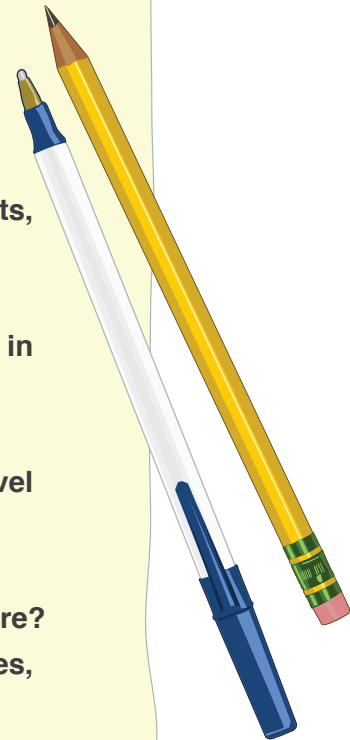
Are the spare tyre(s) also at the recommended level of pressure?

Are the tyres in good condition (no wear and tear, no punctures, etc.)?

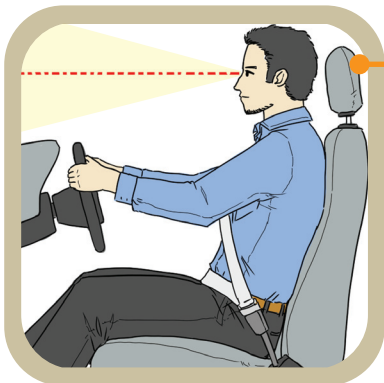
☐ YES ☐ NO

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Checking your vehicle and repairing defects before you drive can help keep yourself and your loved ones safe.



SEATING OR DRIVING POSITION

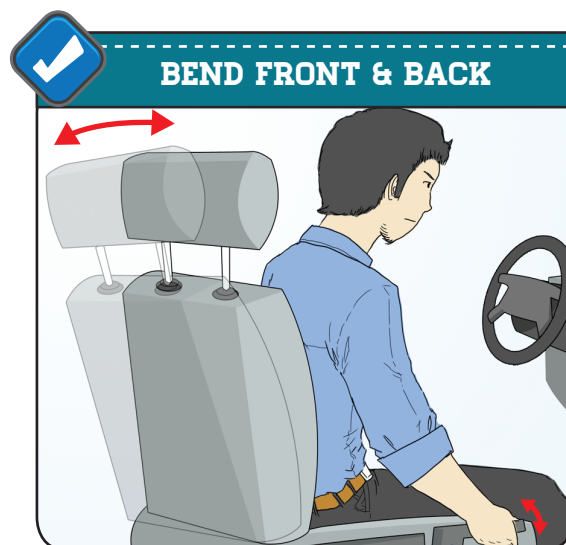
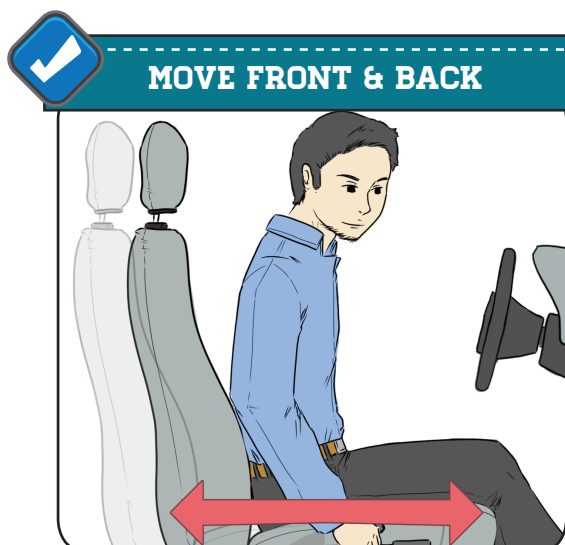


Seating

What is the correct seating position?

- ➔ The distance, height and reclining position of your seat should be adjusted so that with fully depressed pedals, your knees remain slightly bent whilst allowing you to see forward clearly and reach the wheels properly;
- ➔ Your head restraint (headrest) should be at least as high as the head's centre of gravity (eye level and higher) and as close to the back of the head as possible to prevent whiplash;
- ➔ If your steering wheel is adjustable, the steering height should be adjusted so that you can grip the wheel properly with your palms just lower than your shoulders.
- ➔ Once your seat is properly adjusted, make sure to position yourself correctly. Sit up straight and ensure your back is square against the seat. This will help avoid backaches and injuries.

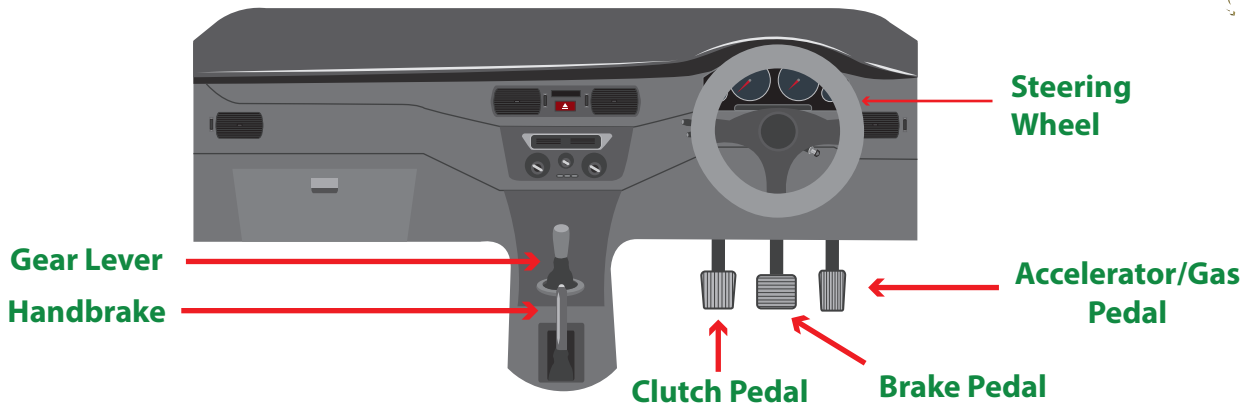
Always check and adjust your seating and headrest for the most comfortable driving position.



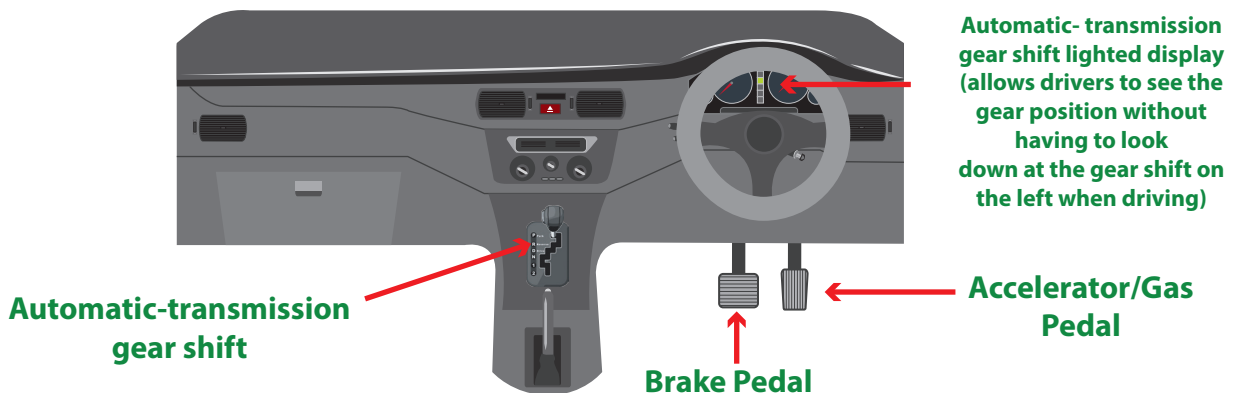
HAND & FOOT CONTROLS

GEAR

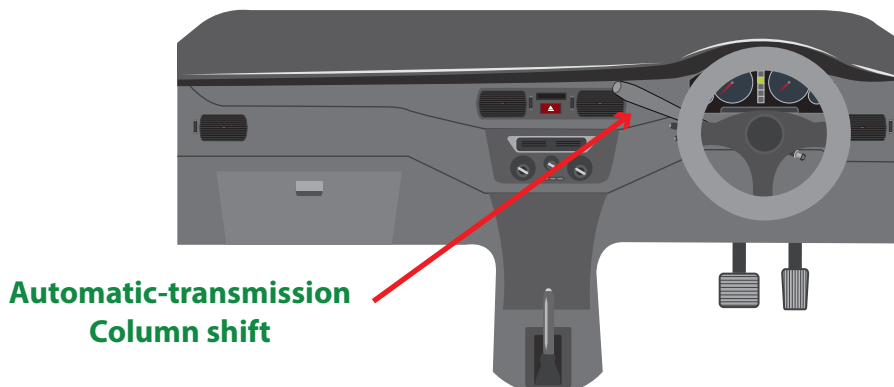
Car with manual gear lever



Car with automatic gear shift



Car with automatic “column” shift



STEERING



Steering Wheel

The steering wheel **helps you to balance and stabilise your vehicle** by controlling the wheels so that you can move whichever way you intend to move.

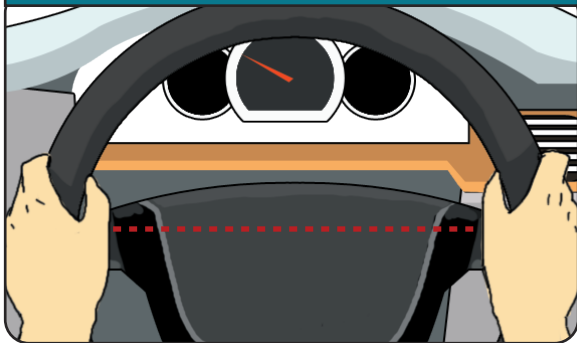
Always use both hands on the wheel when driving so that you will not lose control.

If you are driving a manual transmission vehicle, take one hand off the wheel briefly to change gears before returning to use the wheel with both hands.

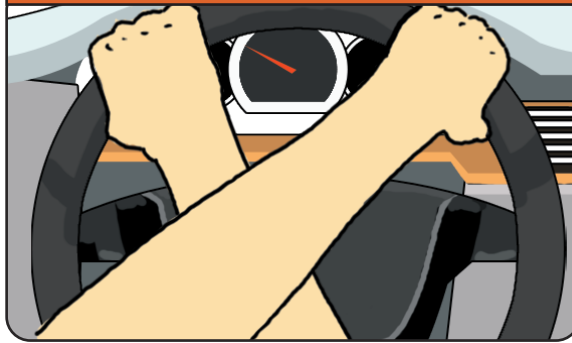
How you hold the steering wheel depends on several factors such as the weather and road conditions— grip it gently yet firmly when on a flat, smooth road but grip it tighter on a wet, slippery road to control your vehicle better.



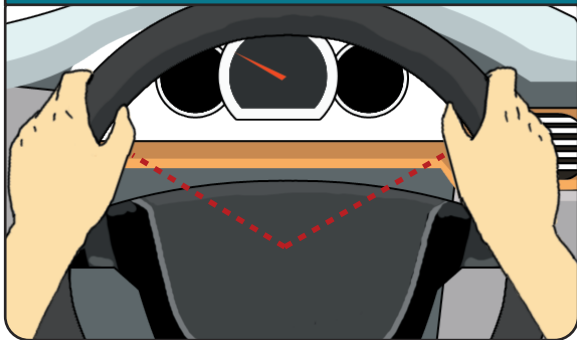
"QUARTER TO THREE" POSITION



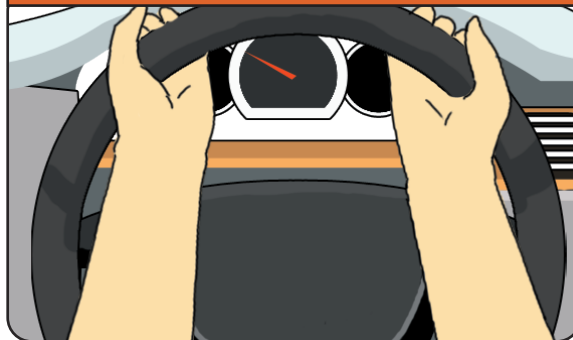
WRONG HANDLING



"TEN TO TWO" POSITION



WRONG HANDLING



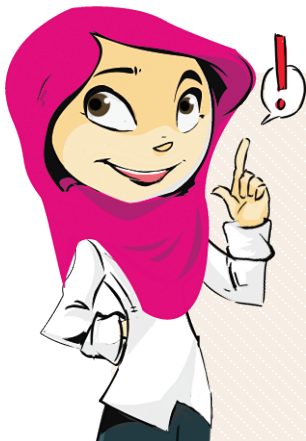
PARKING BRAKES

**Handbrake**

Holds your vehicle still by locking in the **tyres** (in most vehicles, it locks in the rear tyres only).

**Footbrake**

Sometimes known as **emergency brakes**, it functions similarly to a **handbrake** but it is located near the foot control.



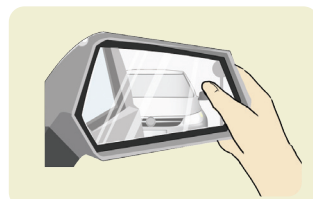
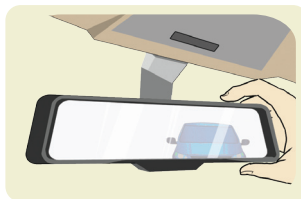
The handbrake/footbrake should never be used when your vehicle is moving (mid-driving). Otherwise, its wheels will be locked and your vehicle will skid.

Even driving with the handbrake/footbrake partially applied will damage it and reduce its effectiveness.

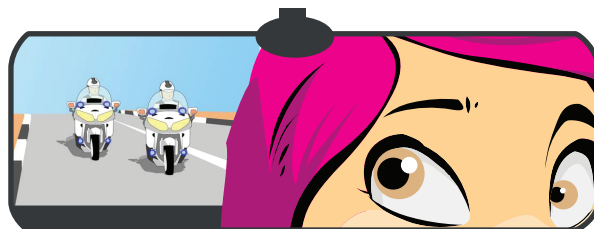
So, make sure the handbrake/footbrake is released before you drive out.

MIRRORS

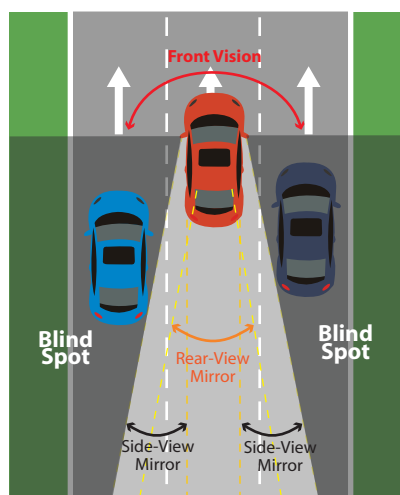
Adjust the rear view and side mirrors properly every time before you start driving so that you require minimum head movement to see events behind and vehicles approaching from the back corners of your vehicle.



Glance at these mirrors frequently when driving to observe events on the road and respond accordingly when necessary.

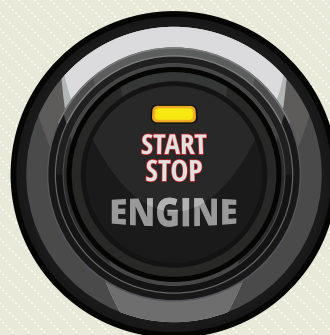


Good mirror adjustment will help reduce blindspots but it will not eliminate them completely.



Did You Know?

Most cars nowadays come equipped with a 'start-stop' button. Having this feature lowers the probability of your car getting stolen thanks to the special remote key which allows a certain distance limit for the car to activate.

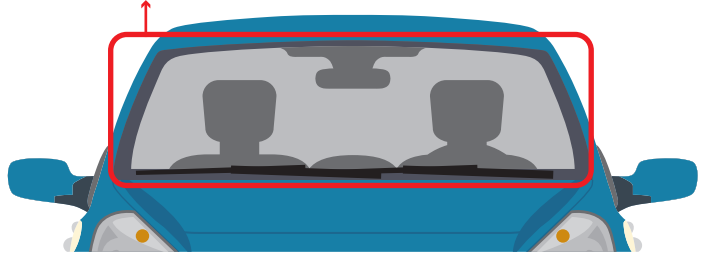


WINDSCREENS, WIPERS & WASHER

WINDSCREEN

Nowadays, windscreens are generally made of laminated safety glass designed to prevent the glass from breaking up into pieces and thus reduce danger of injury in the event of an accident. Windows or windscreen of your vehicle should always be kept in good, clean and clear condition.

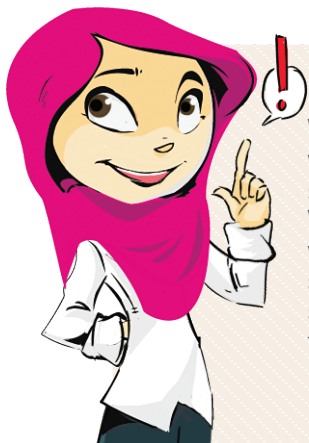
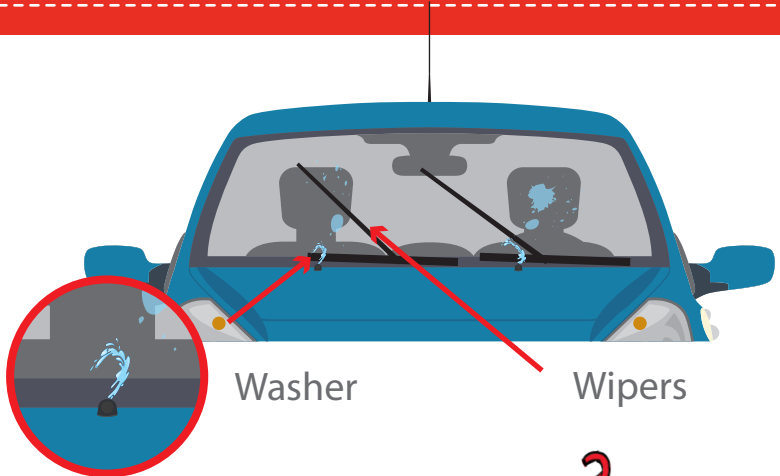
Windscreen



WIPERS AND WASHER

Make sure your wipers are in good working condition.

Streaking water, unusual sounds and a milky film left when wiping are signs that your wipers need changing.



Wet the surface of your windscreen before you switch on your wipers. Wiping a dry windscreen can cause scratches and will shorten the lifespan of the wiper blades!

Did You Know?

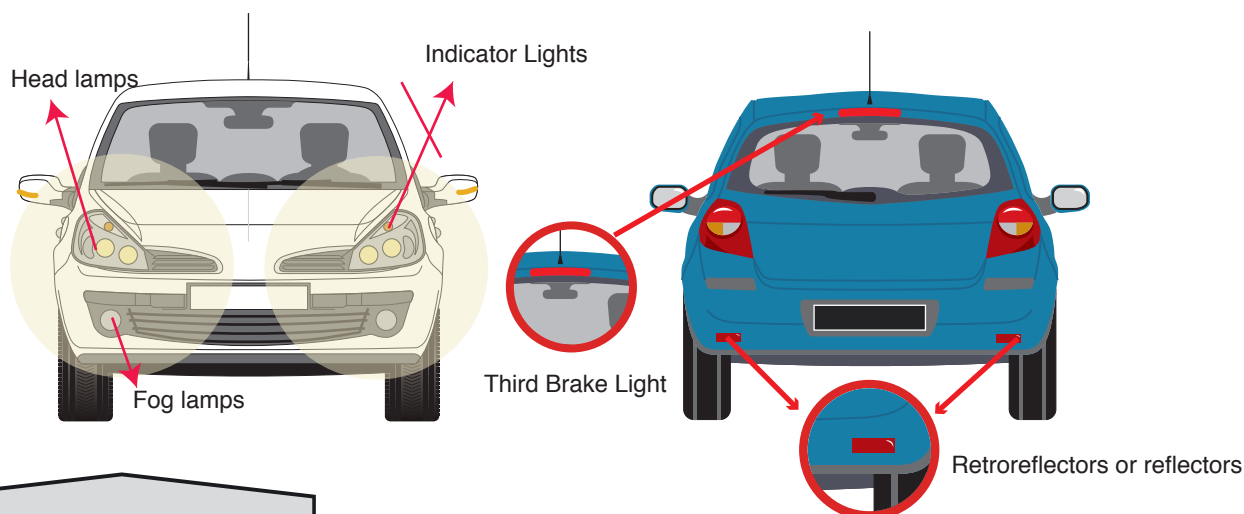
You can buy water repellent product available for your windscreen which can improve visibility when driving in wet weather. Please check with your car agents for suitability of these products on your vehicle.



LIGHTS & REFLECTORS

Switch from high and low beams according to the visibility, road and traffic conditions:

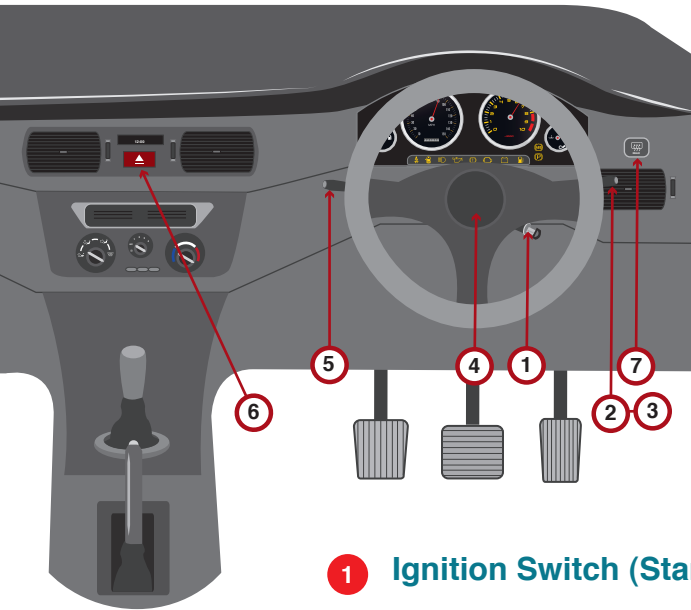
- ➔ When there is sufficient darkness and visibility is reduced at night, dawn, during rain and foggy condition;
- ➔ When there are sources of lights in the area;
- ➔ When there are reflective objects in the surrounding area such as reflective signs;
- ➔ When driving on roads with sharp curves or undulations; and
- ➔ When the luggage compartment is loaded with objects.



Commercial vehicles are required to be fitted with retroreflective stickers at both sides (yellow) and rear (red) of the vehicle

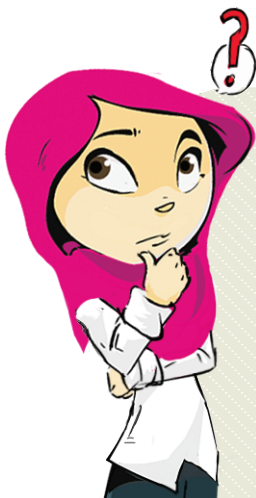


SWITCHES & FUNCTIONS



In front of the driver's seat are various switches that you should be familiar with. Apart from the ignition switch, they do not primarily operate the vehicle but altogether serve an equally important supporting role in helping you drive safely.

- 1 Ignition Switch (Starter Switch)
- 2 Directional Indicator Switch (Signal Switch)
- 3 Light Switch
- 4 Horn Button
- 5 Windscreen Wiper and Washer
- 6 Hazard Warning Light and Switch
- 7 Demister



Did You Know?

Do not keep on turning the key to the 'Start' position when engine is already running or you will damage the starter motor!

TYRES

Good working tyres ensure a proper grip on the road and help to increase friction to avoid skidding during rainy conditions.

When filling air in to your tyres, make sure you fill in the right amount. Do not fill up too much air or too little. It always has to be just right. Filling in too much air will result in an over inflated tyre which will likely wear out faster in the centre.

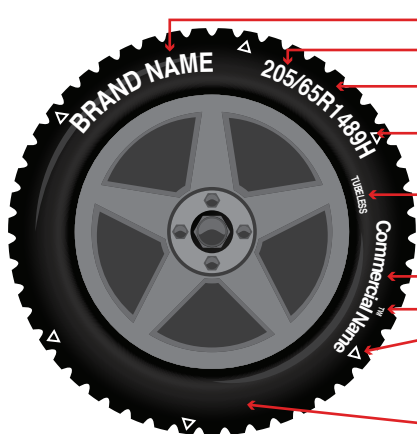


Under inflating the tyres will result in more wear on the sides of the tyres. Ensure correct air pressure is maintained in tyres as it will allow for a much safer journey and save you money on tyres.

Another point to note is to make periodical checks on the spare tyre to ensure it is not flat. If for some reason the tyre happens to be flat, then make sure you get it inflated as you never know when you will endure a punctured tyre.

TYRES CHARACTERISTICS

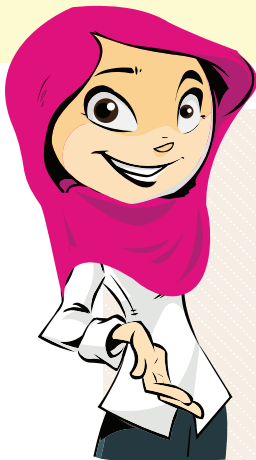
Tyre “sidewall” markings



- » **Brand name** of the tyre.
- » **205:** Width of tyre in mm.
The tyre's sidewall high is 65% of its width.
- » **“Radial or R”** indicates **radial ply** tyres.
The number (e.g. 14/15/16/17) indicates the rim size in inch.
- » **Load capacity index / Speed category**
(89/H = Max load 1289lbs and speed rating is 210 km/h).
- » **“TUBELESS”** – Identification of tubeless tyres.
- » **Commercial name** of the tyre.
- » **TWI or a Triangular shape (△)** – **Tread Wear Indicator.** When the TWI or the triangular shape is at the same level with the remainder of the tread, it is a reminder for the user to change the tyre.
- » **“ROTATION”** – Ensure your **tyre direction** is correct as per manufacturer's recommendation.

SPEED RATING

Speed Symbol	Maximum Speed (km/h)	Maximum Speed (mph)
Q	160	100
R	170	106
S	180	112
T	190	118
U	200	124
H	210	130
V*	Above 210	Above 130
V	240	149
W	270	168
Y	300	186
Z	Above 300	Above 186



The best time to check your tyre pressure is when they are cool.

LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY:

Load Index	Pounds (lbs)	Kilograms (kg)	Load Index	Pounds (lbs)	Kilograms (kg)
71	761	345	99	1709	775
72	783	355	100	1764	800
73	805	365	101	1819	825
74	827	375	102	1874	850
75	853	387	103	1929	875
76	882	400	104	1984	900
77	908	412	105	2039	925
78	937	425	106	2094	950
79	963	437	107	2149	975
80	992	450	108	2205	1000
81	1019	462	109	2271	1030
82	1047	475	110	2337	1060
83	1074	487	111	2409	1095
84	1102	500	112	2484	1129
85	1135	515	113	2561	1164
86	1168	530	114	2640	1200
87	12101	545	115	2721	1237
88	1135	560	116	2806	1275
89	1279	580	117	2892	1315
90	1323	600	118	2982	1355
91	1358	615	119	3074	1397
92	1389	630	120	3169	1440
93	1433	650	121	3267	1485
94	1477	670	122	3368	1531
95	1521	690	123	3472	1578
96	1565	710	124	3580	1627
97	1609	730	125	3690	1677
98	1653	750			

TEMPERATURE RESISTANCE:

Symbol	Area Type
A	Hot Area
B	Normal Area
C	Cold Area

SYMPTOMS

INCORRECT TYPE OF TYRE

i) When an incorrect type of tyre is used for a particular type of road, the tyres may face a detached side wall as shown in the picture.



Did You Know?

Even tyres have their own expiration dates which is usually five years from the date of manufacture.



RUNNING ON UNDER INFLATED TYRE

ii) Running an under inflated tyre will cause the separation of plies in the side wall.





PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Tread wear indicator marks on tyres. Your tyre should be replaced if the tread is the same level as TWI or the Triangular shape.

Always check up on tyre inflation to ensure they are in good working condition.

Always check on tyre expiry dates.



Did You Know?

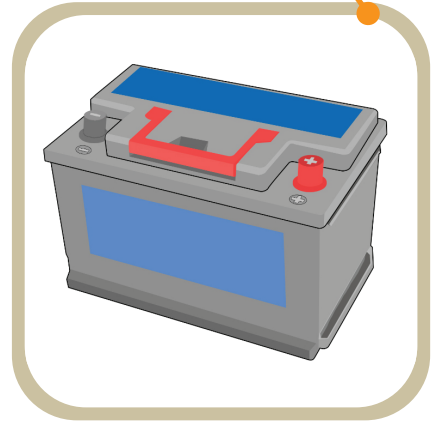
In general, a tyre will lose 1 PSI every month under normal operating conditions. You should regularly top up the amount of air for your tyres via usage of the air fillers at your nearest fuel station.

BATTERIES

CONVENTIONAL BATTERY



MAINTENANCE FREE BATTERY



There are two types of batteries available in the market today- They are Conventional type batteries and maintenance free batteries.

SYMPTOMS OF BATTERY FAILURE

Slow engine cranking.

This could either be your starter motor or your battery.

Battery warning light comes ON.



Never allow the contents of a car battery to be in contact with you.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Always make sure your car batteries are filled with battery water to at least the recommended minimum level.

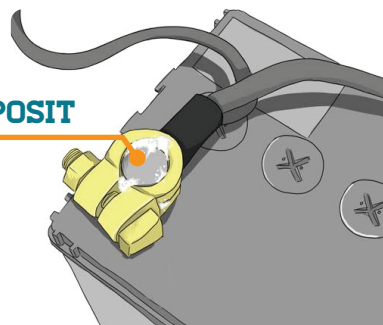
BATTERY WATER



Ensure tight fit of cables to the respective terminals.

Check for carbon deposit build up on battery terminals.

CARBON DEPOSIT



Positive Terminal
Connects to the **RED**
Jumper Cable



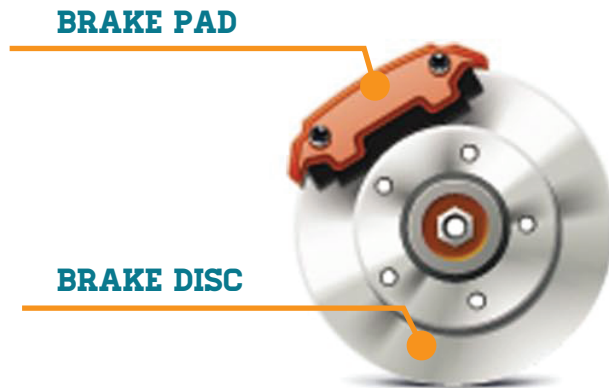
Negative Terminal
Connects to the
BLACK Jumper Cable



Did You Know?

When jump starting another car, always make sure your jumper cables are attached to the correct terminal.

BRAKE PAD



SYMPTOMS

When your brake starts screeching, then it is time to check your brake pads or disc

Brake warning light comes on

Steering wheel shakes when braking

Brake fluid level is low

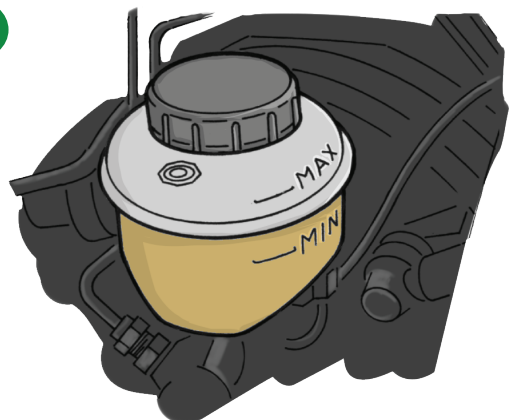
Brake fluid warning light comes on



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

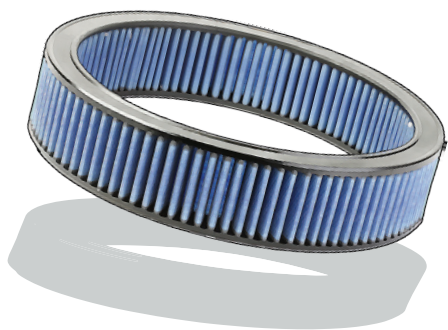
Checking on your Brake Fluid Level..

Always check your brake fluid level to ensure proper functioning of the hydraulics in the system.

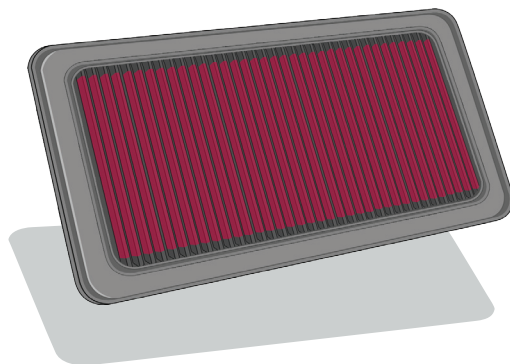


AIR FILTERS

ROUND AIR FILTER



FLAT AIR FILTER



The function of the air filter is to filter out all foreign particles and send clean air to the engine.

SYMPTOMS OF AIR FILTER PROBLEMS

Increased fuel consumption.

Overflow of fuel while attempting to start the engine.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Change your air filter every 100,000 to 100,500 km or once a year.

FUEL FILTERS

FUEL FILTER

The function of a fuel filter is to trap large particles from entering the engine.



SYMPTOMS OF FUEL FILTER PROBLEMS

Experiencing difficulties in starting your car can be attributed to a dirty or clogged up fuel line.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

Replace the fuel filter annually or whenever visible huge amounts of dirt start to accumulate.

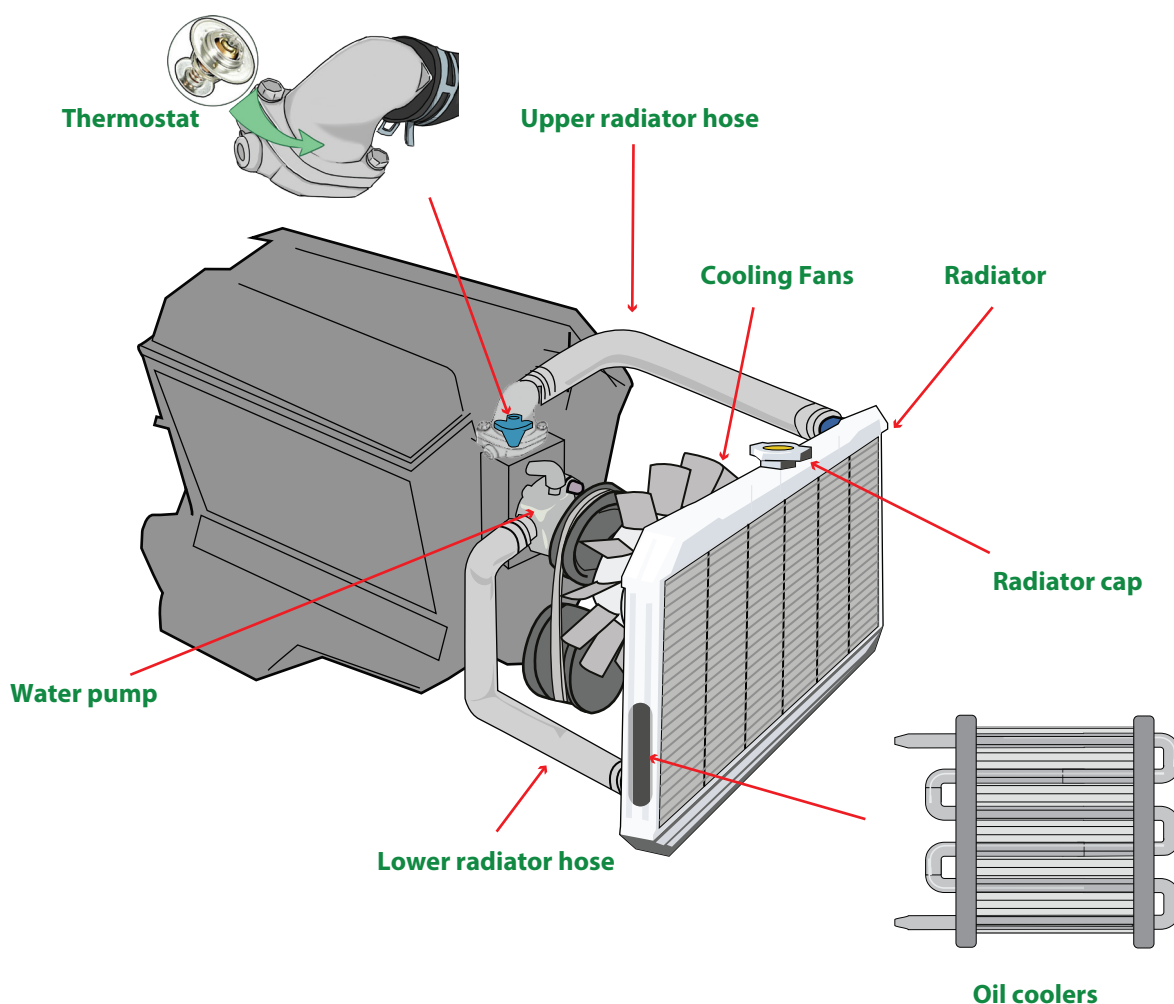
For diesel engines specifically

Diesel fuel absorbs water more than other types of fuels and this easily results in contamination. For this reason, many diesel vehicles come with a water separator which collects water from the fuel. It is usually located in the vicinity of the fuel filter. In the event where your car is not equipped with a water separator, you can always have one installed. Do keep a regular check on the water separator on a weekly basis.

You can drain the water out by loosening the drain plug below the fuel filter. It's a good idea to check the water separator weekly at first to see how fast it fills up under normal conditions when you're driving on fuel from your usual source. If the fuel contains a lot of water, you may want to consider buying fuel elsewhere.

COOLING SYSTEM AND RADIATOR

The cooling system of a vehicle consists of the components below:



The above components work together to ensure proper cooling of the engine, in the case where one or more of the components fail, then you may have a situation in hand. There are a few causes for the car to overheat, and the causes are displayed in the pages to follow.

SYMPTOMS OF RADIATOR PROBLEMS**Coolant leak**

Coolants have a distinctive sweet smell. When you notice an obvious source of leakage, depending on the location of the leak, you should work with a mechanic or a workshop to get it fixed. When the leakage is severe, DO NOT attempt to drive your vehicle.

If you do smell coolant vapour, do not inhale as this is very harmful to your health.

**Evaporation of Coolant/ Disappearance of coolant from radiator**

If you notice a sudden disappearance of coolant from your radiator, this may be due to a faulty radiator cap. To prevent coolant evaporation, purchasing a new radiator cap will solve this problem.

Faulty thermostat

The thermostat serves to maintain a minimum operating temperature in your car's engine. Over time, the thermostat will get weary and may get stuck. This results in blockage of coolant and overheating of the engine.

Faulty Cooling Fans and Weak Water Pump

Sometimes your cooling fans may not work. As a result, your car will overheat. This is also the case where a water pump may be weak, resulting in slow distribution of water around the engine and surroundings.

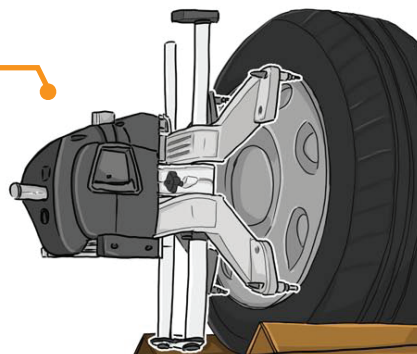
**PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**

Always make sure your coolants are properly filled and it is recommended to change your radiator hose every 3 years depending on the condition.

WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCING

WHEEL ALIGNMENT

A properly aligned car will ensure less resistance from the road and noticeable savings on fuel. When your car is not properly aligned, road resistance increases and your tyres may wear out faster.



SYMPTOMS OF ALIGNMENT PROBLEMS

Uneven tread wear on tyres.

When you have poor alignment issues, your tyres will wear out on either side; be it the outer side only or only the inner side. Such a tread wear pattern is a hint to poor alignment.

Steering wheel veering to one side

If you have to hold your steering wheel at an angle to drive straight, then there is a problem with your alignment.

Return of steering after turn

After a turn, your steering wheel should return to its horizontal position without exertion of effort by you. Cars with alignment problems will face problems with the return of the steering wheel after a turn.

Shaking of steering wheel

When you experience shaking of the steering at a specific speed, this is an indication of an alignment issue. This does not necessarily mean you must be travelling at a high speed for it to shake. Different cars may suffer different degrees of shaking at different speeds.

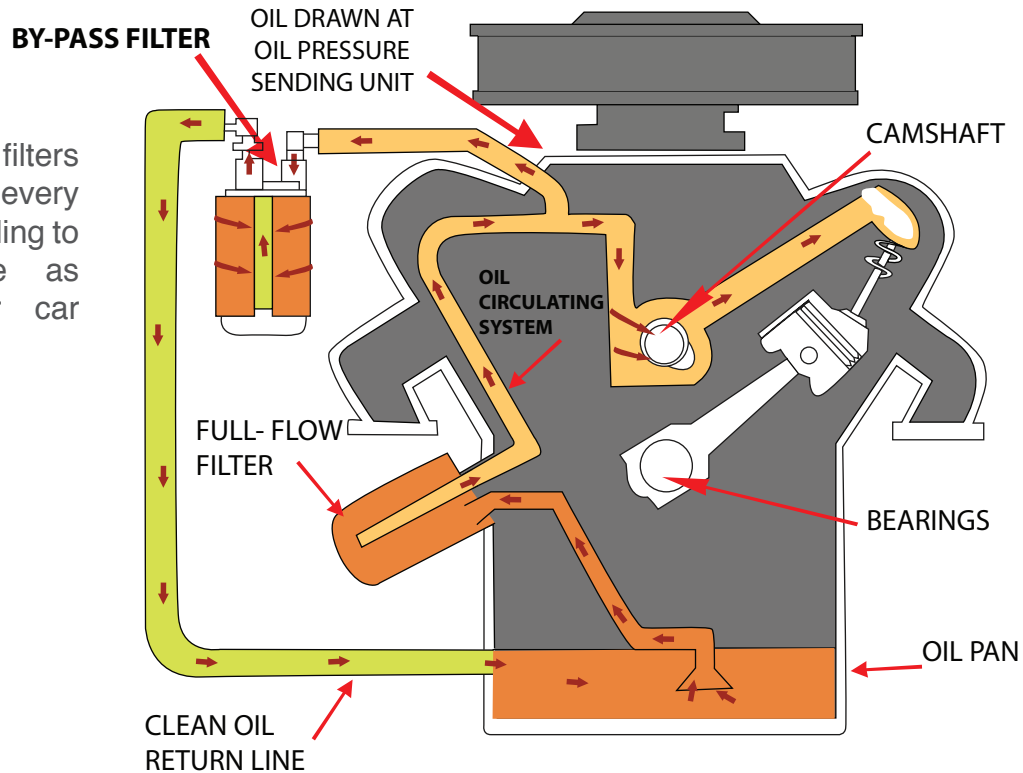


PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

When you experience any of the above symptoms, go to the closest workshop.

LUBRICATION SYSTEM AND OIL FILTER

Motor oil and oil filters must be changed every six months or according to your car mileage as specified by your car agent.



SYMPTOMS OF LUBRICATION SYSTEM PROBLEMS

When your car's motor oil is not changed on time.

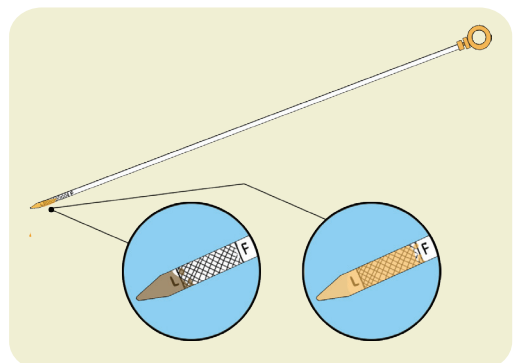
This will usually lead to a loss of power and increased fuel consumption. Driving with little motor oil will damage your engine over time.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

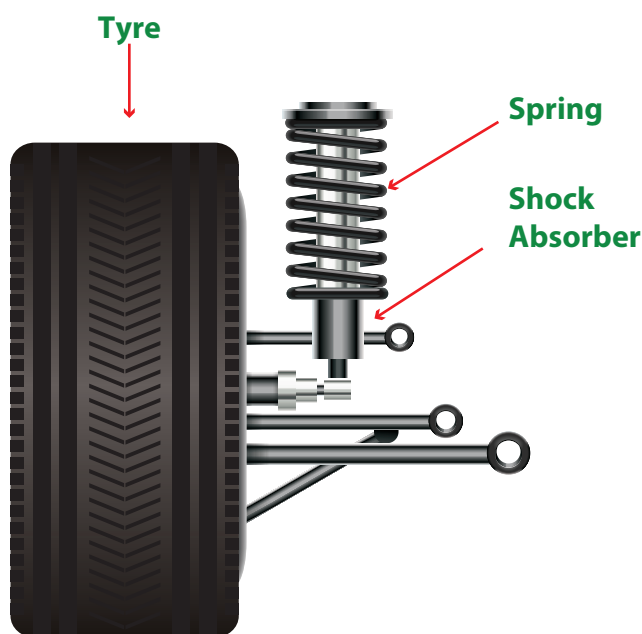
Checking on your motor oil level.

Make sure you regularly check the level of motor oil in your engine with the dipstick which is located to the side of your engine.



ABSORBERS AND SPRINGS

Absorbers and springs are part of the vehicle suspension system.



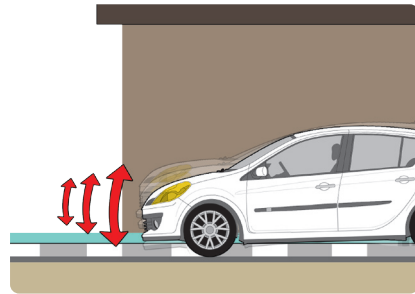
SYMPTOMS OF SUSPENSION PROBLEMS

Faulty shock absorbers

- ➔ Your car continues bouncing EVEN AFTER DRIVING OVER A BUMP or rough road surface.
- ➔ Uneven tyre treads.
- ➔ Dips or nose dives when stopping.
- ➔ Drifting or pulling during turns.
- ➔ Check for oil marks on the shock or strut body. A damaged shock or strut will have oil leaks meaning it doesn't have the power to absorb and dissipate energy.

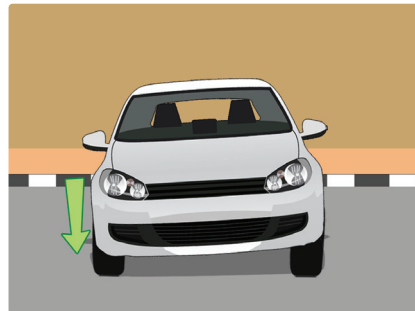
Way of checking for worn out shock absorbers

A self-test to check on the shock absorbers is by trying to bounce the vehicle up and down. This must be done at each wheel. You should note how many times the vehicle bounces. If your car bounces twice or more, then this is a sign of weak shock absorbers.



Way of checking for weak spring

If you happen to notice that a particular corner of your car is lower than the others, then you may need to replace that particular spring.



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

A check should be made on your shock absorbers every 30,000 km.

Conduct the self-test as mentioned earlier on. It is also recommended to change your shock absorbers every 80,000 km. If shock absorbers are not changed on time, it is feared that other components may start wearing out to compensate the worn shock absorbers.

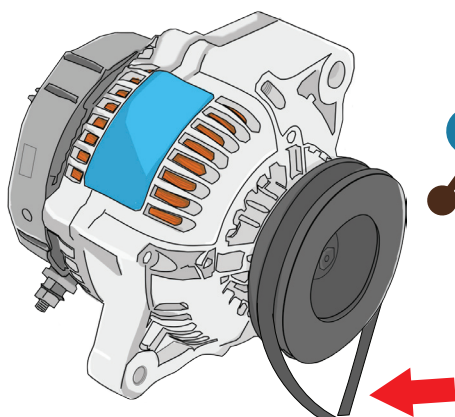
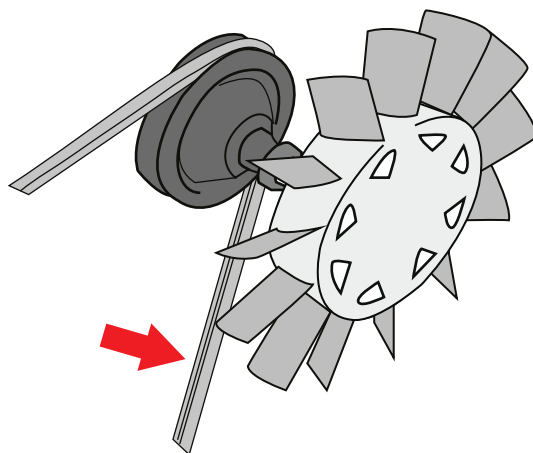
To avoid premature wear of suspension and steering components, you should make sure your tyres are properly balanced. This is one way to avoid suspension related problems. Your springs may get damaged if you overload your vehicle.

TIMING BELT AND OTHER BELTINGS

There are a number of belts which are crucial to the proper functioning of a vehicle. The important belts are as follows:

Cooling fan belt -----

A belt that is connected to the crankshaft of the engine and turns the cooling fans to draw in air through the radiator to cool the engine.



----- Alternator belt

The alternator recharges the battery of a vehicle. This is to allow the battery enough power to start up the car for the next trip.

Timing Belt -----

A type of belt usually found in a casing beside the engine. This belt serves to connect and synchronize the movement of the crankshaft and camshaft to allow the engine valves to open and close at the right time together with the proper timing of the pistons to come in and hence allowing combustion to take place.



SYMPTOMS OF BELTING PROBLEMS**Faulty belt**

When a belt is not replaced on time, it may crack and finally snap off on its own. Always allow less than half an inch of allowance for belts (except for timing belts) before replacing.

Alternator belt

A loose alternator belt will not allow proper charging of the battery. This will be a problem when you try to start your car for the next journey as the battery is not equipped with the proper voltage to kick start the motor.

Cooling fan belt

Your car will get overheated if this belt starts underperforming. Generally, this could be pinpointed to a loose belt as well.

Timing belt

If your timing belt is loose or has slipped, then it may cause major damage to your engine. There may be a constant slapping sound coming from the engine. This is an indication that the valves are hitting the pistons, which may result in costly repair work. DO NOT attempt to restart your engine.

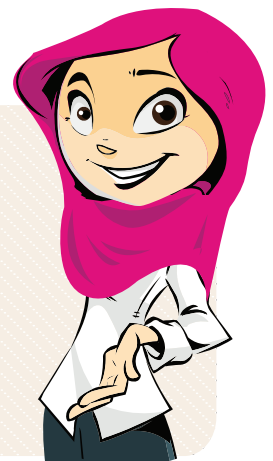
Air Conditioning belt

If you switch on your air conditioner and a squealing sound is produced, this is an indication that your belt is loose and requires tightening.

**PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE**

Since the belts are made of rubber and will harden after a certain period of time, it is recommended to check on the belts and the accessory drive belt every 50,000 km. A change will be necessary at 80,000 km (this also depends on the model of the vehicle as different models have different mileage requirements).

If your car has symptoms which are beyond your expertise, then you should take it to the nearest approved workshop to have it checked.

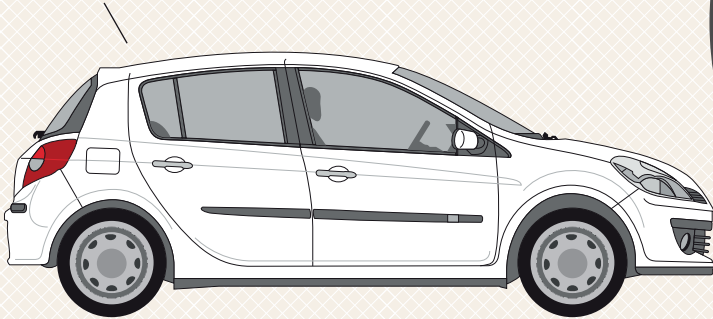




CHAPTER 10

CAR MODIFICATIONS

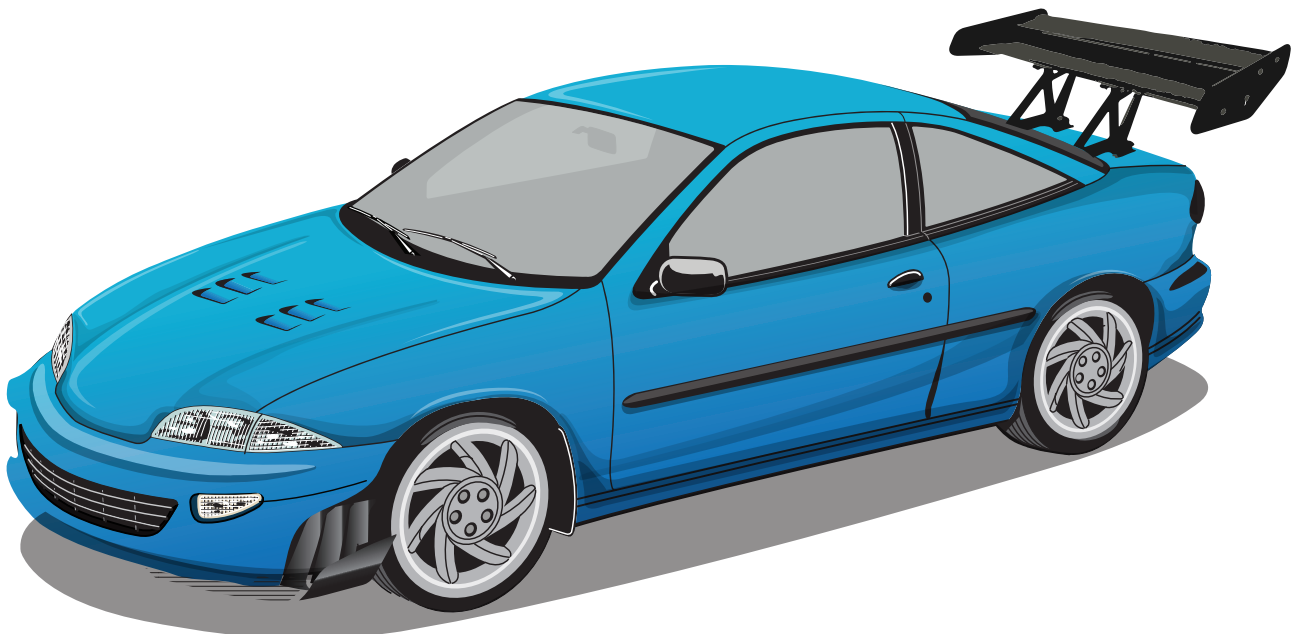
CHAPTER 10



WHAT ARE MODIFICATIONS?

Modifications refer to changes in the systems or parts of a vehicle which are not based on the specifications of the manufacturers.

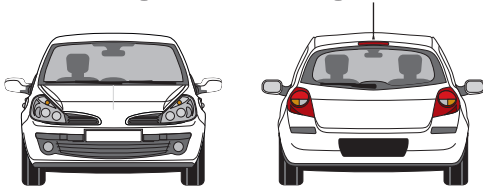
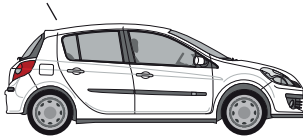
Giving your car a whole new look such as rims, spoilers and body kits will all be subjected to approval by LTD. Keep in mind that not all modifications are allowed.



APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

Letter of Application

01

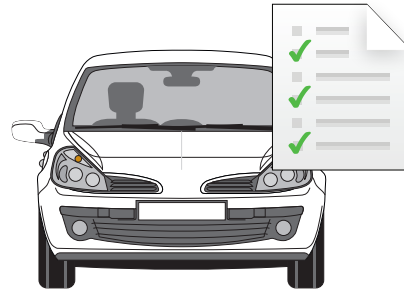


02

Pictures from three angles:
Front view, side view and back view of car
(except for the case of engine replacements).

Vehicle specifications,
invoice/receipt of purchase and
customs declaration.
(Letter from agent, if required)

03



3a

Rim and tyre specifications together with
approval certificate from manufacturer of
the particular vehicle.

Body kit specifications together with
approval certificate from manufacturer of
the particular vehicle.

3b



3c

Bullbar and Side Step specification
together with approval certificate from
manufacturer of the particular vehicle.

APPROVAL CRITERIA



➔ Consideration is subject to technical inspection and will be based on the specification of the particular vehicle only. Tyre measurements and alloy rims that will be allowed for a particular vehicle will strictly follow in accordance with the optional measurements for rims that can be found in the 'Vehicle Specification'. Alloy rims must be brand dedicated to a car, example being in the case of Mercedes-Benz; only rims with AMG branding will be allowed which comes with approval codes of TUV, JIS, JWL and etc.

- ➔ Rims or tyres should **not exceed the areas of the mudguards** and installation of body kits **should not exceed the actual width or length of the vehicle**. Spoilers installed **should not exceed 20% of the height of the rear windscreen**.
- ➔ Installation of **Air Press (Visor), Sports Steering, Sports Lights, Low Profile Suspension Systems are not allowed**.
- ➔ All vehicles requesting installation of additional items and modifications are required to undergo technical inspection.
- ➔ The add-on items have to be original and their authenticity must be validated by the manufacturer of the car.

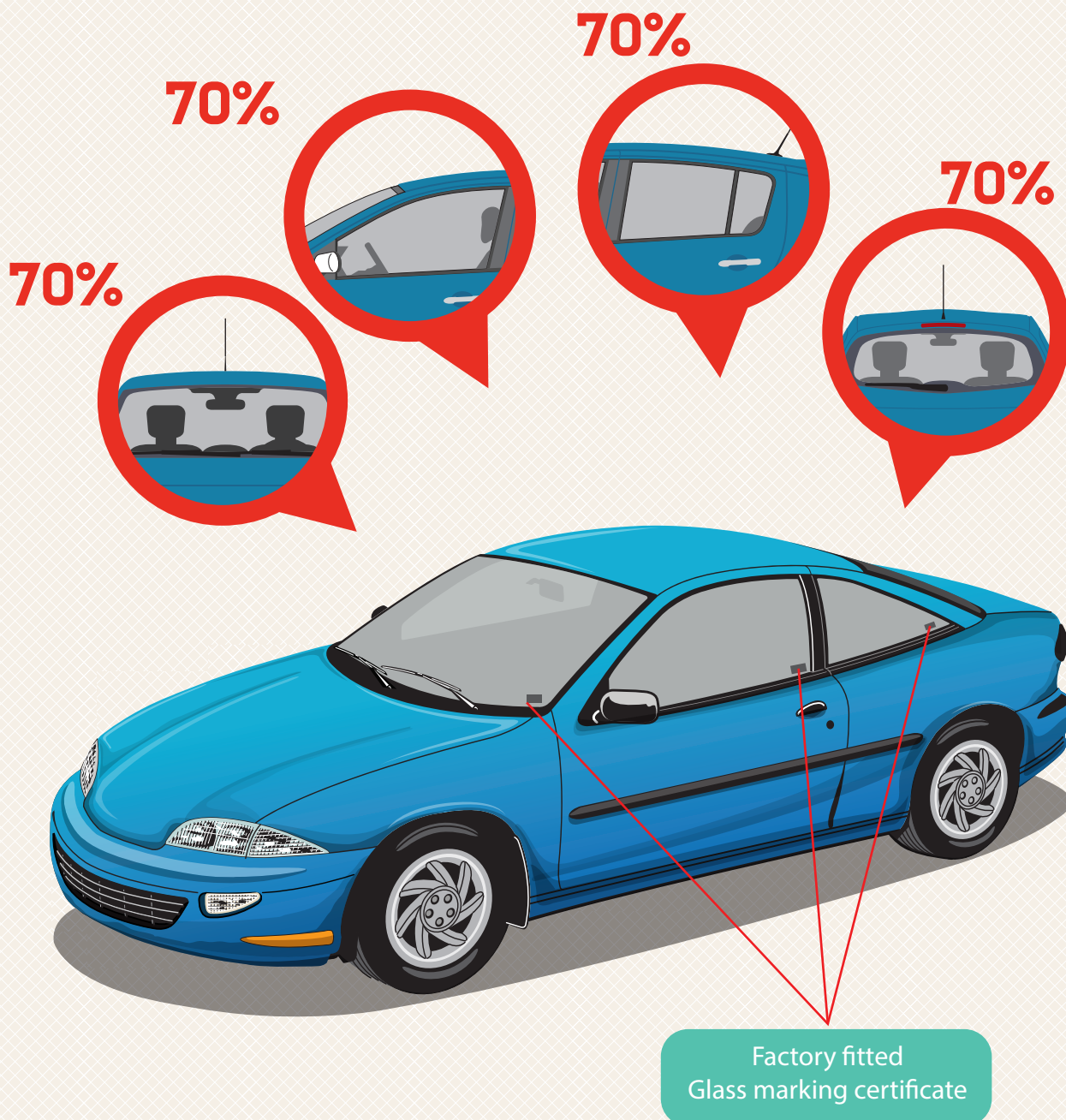
**Did You Know?**

The rim size specified for your car is always placed beside the door along with your other tyre information.



TINTED FILM

In Brunei Darussalam, all vehicles with factory fitted windows and glasses are required to have windows and windscreens with 70% light transmittance. Vehicles using tinted film must have approval from LTD with a laboratory test certificate from British Institute of Standards (BIS) or Japanese Institute of Standards (JIS).





CHAPTER 11

ROADS, ROAD SIGNS, SIGNALS & MARKINGS

CHAPTER 11



ROAD INFRASTRUCTURES

As of May 2014, a total of 2,935.83 kilometres of carriageway has been built in the country. Other than that, Brunei Darussalam has the following road infrastructures in place:



17 Flyovers



1 Underpass



279 Road Bridges



91 Traffic Light Junctions



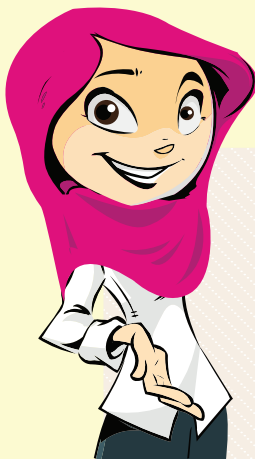
29 Major Roundabouts



4 Variable Message Signs (VMS) Gantries



13 Pedestrian Bridges



Road Capacity

In Brunei Darussalam, the permissible laden weight for a vehicle on the road is 8 tonnes per axle. Vehicle overloading is a traffic offence and if found guilty, the driver will be fined.

ROAD SIGNS

Some accidents are related to the driver's recklessness or inattentiveness towards road signs. For your safety and others, it is important to know what these signs mean and comply with them.

Most road signs in Brunei Darussalam follows international standards. However, we do have our own additional signs to suit our roads and driving culture.

Did You Know?

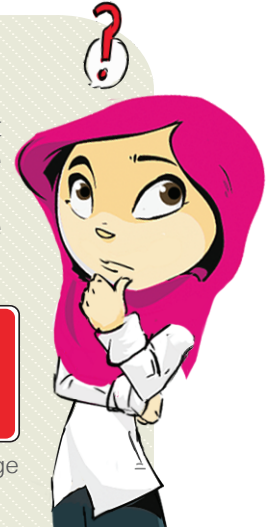
In Brunei Darussalam, most road signs are written in the Malay language as the official language of the country while some are in English.

**Ikut Kiri
Kecuali
Memotong**

Malay language

**REDUCE
SPEED
NOW**

English language



There are **3 ways** to identify traffic signs: **Shapes, Colours and the Wordings on the signage.**

Road Signs Colour Codes



Red - Warning and prohibitory



Orange - Construction area



Green - Directional and distance indicator



Blue - Mandatory road information



White - Regulation and Guidance



Brown - Off-Road Facilities

Identifying road signs by their shapes:



Octagon -
Stop



Circle -
Prohibitory



Inverted triangle -
Regulation



Triangle -
Warning



Rectangle -
Information

MANDATORY SIGNS

These signs tell you what you **MUST DO**. They are mostly circular with a white border and a blue background.



Keep left

Maintain your vehicle following the left arrow.



Turn left

Drive according to the arrow on the signage which points to the left.



Keep right

Maintain your vehicle following the right arrow.



Turn right

Drive according to the arrow on the signage which points to the right.



Split traffic (Follow left or right)

- i. Drive your vehicle following the arrow, either left or right.
- ii. If you wish to make a left turn, slow down, give signal and turn left.



Turn left ahead

This signage shows that you have to turn left ahead.



Stop (Berhenti)

- i. All vehicles must stop upon seeing this sign.
- ii. Stop, look to your left and right.
- iii. If there is no other vehicle crossing, you may continue driving.



Turn right ahead

This signage shows that you have to turn right ahead.



Temporary go sign

- i. Temporary sign manually operated and removed upon completion of road works/projects.
- ii. Vehicles must slow down as you are passing through an area undergoing construction.



Temporary stop sign

- i. Temporary sign manually operated and removed upon completion of road works/projects.
- ii. Vehicles must stop to give way to other vehicles from the opposite direction as you are passing through an area undergoing construction.

PROHIBITORY SIGNS

Prohibitory signs tell you what you **MUST NOT DO**. They are mostly circular with a red border and a symbol on a white background.



Give Way (Beri Laluan)

- Slow down.
- Give way to other vehicles coming from your right.
- Proceed once it is safe to do so (no nearby incoming vehicles from the right side).



No Overtaking



No U-turn



No entry for vehicles with larger width limit

Any vehicles exceeding the indicated width limit are prohibited from entering at all.



Height Limit

Any vehicles exceeding the indicated height limit are prohibited from entering/passing.



No Left Turn

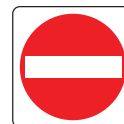


No Right Turn



No entry for pedestrian (No crossing zone)

Pedestrians are prohibited from crossing at any area with this signage.



No Entry



No Stopping



No Waiting



Speed Limit

All vehicles are prohibited from going beyond the indicated speed limit which is measured in km/h.



No sounding of horn

Except to prevent an accident



Hazardous Loads Prohibition

Vehicles carrying hazardous loads are prohibited from crossing the tunnel.



Lorry restriction (No Entry for lorry)

All lorries carrying goods are prohibited from entering any area with this sign, with the exception of an additional signage. For example: **not exceeding 2,500 kg inclusive of cargo.**



No parking for buses and lorries

Larger vehicles such as buses and lorries are prohibited from parking at any area with this signage.



No entry for vehicles with 3 or more axles

All heavy vehicles with 3 or more axles are prohibited from entering or passing through any area with this signage.



No entry for bicycles

Bicycles are prohibited from entering/passing through any area with this signage.



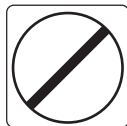
Weight Limit

Vehicles, with or without loads, exceeding 10 tonnes are prohibited from entering.



No entry for motorcycles

Motorcycles are prohibited from entering/passing through any area with this signage.



National End of Speed Limit

Drivers are allowed to speed up upon seeing this signage provided it is safe to do so.



No entry for bicycles and motorcycles

Bicycles and motorcycles are prohibited from entering/passing through any area with this signage.



STOP Children crossing (children crossing patrol)

- i. Stop your vehicle, be careful and give way to children crossing the road.
- ii. This signage is mostly seen at school areas.

WARNING SIGNS

Warning signs warn drivers of possible dangers or unusual conditions ahead. They are mostly triangular with a red border and symbols on a white background. Drivers must slow down and be alert when approaching these signs.



Tunnel ahead

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Switch on the headlights when passing through a dark tunnel.



Two-way traffic across a one-way road

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Beware of the traffic from the right and left side.



Low-flying aircraft

- Don't get unnerved by sudden noise from low-flying aircraft.



Dual carriageway ends ahead

- i. The dual carriageway will merge to become a one-way lane ahead.
- ii. Slow down.
- iii. Overtaking and parking are prohibited at any area with this signage.



Roundabout ahead

- i. Make sure you are driving on the correct lane upon seeing this signage.
- ii. Slow down and give the correct signal.
- iii. Give way to vehicles coming from the right lane and you may continue driving provided it is safe.



Narrow roads on both sides ahead

- i. Slow down and make way for other vehicles coming from the narrower lane first. Do it alternately.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited.



U-Turn ahead (using the U-Turn)

- Slow down, put your turn signal on and be careful of incoming vehicles from your left before



Narrow roads on the right ahead

- i. Use the left lane and drive carefully.
- ii. Overtaking, parking and making a U-Turn are prohibited.
- iii. Make way for vehicles coming from the right lane.



U-Turn ahead (other vehicles using the U-Turn)

- Slow down and be careful of incoming vehicles making a U-turn up ahead from the opposite side of the road.



Lane merging ahead (lanes merging)

Slow down and be careful when driving down from the left or right lane.



Two-way traffic

i. Always use the left lane.
ii. Overtaking or making a U-Turn is prohibited if there is an incoming vehicle from the opposite lane.



Narrow bridge ahead

i. Slow down your vehicle upon reaching the bridge.
ii. Give way to other vehicles closer to the bridge.
iii. Overtaking and parking on the bridge are prohibited.



Hump bridge

i. Slow down and be careful.
ii. Overtaking and parking on the bridge are prohibited.



Soft road tables

Drive slowly and do not overtake or stop at any area with this signage.



Right lane closed to traffic

i. Slow down.
ii. Give signal when entering the left lane and this should be done alternately.



Middle lane closed to traffic

i. Slow down.
ii. Give signal when entering either the left lane or the right lane and this should be done alternately.



Expressway ahead

i. The signage shows the expressway is ahead of you.
ii. You must comply with the indicated speed limit.



Narrow roads on the left ahead

i. Use the left lane and drive carefully.
ii. Overtaking, parking and making a U-Turn are prohibited.
iii. Make way for vehicles coming from the left lane.



Traffic Light ahead

i. Slow down. Get ready to stop when the light turns yellow and stop when the light turns red.
ii. Look to your left and right first when the light turns green and continue driving provided it is safe.



Pedestrian crossing ahead

i. Stop when you see a pedestrian crossing.
ii. Drive carefully.
iii. Make way for pedestrians to cross.
iv. No vehicles should be parked within 13 metres from the cross road.



Traffic merges from left

i. Be careful before driving down to the opposite lane.
ii. Give signal when going out of the junction to the main road.
iii. If you are driving on the main road, slow down and give way to other vehicles coming out from the junction.



Traffic merges from right

i. Be careful before driving down to the opposite lane.
ii. Give signal when going out of the junction to the main road.
iii. If you are driving on the main road, slow down and give way to other vehicles coming out from the junction.



Cows/Bufaloes crossing

Slow down and beware of animals crossing.


Series of bends first to the left

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.


Winding road

- Slow down and do not overtake or stop at any area with this signage.


Slippery road

- i. Slow down and carefully step on your brake pedal.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited.
- iii. Keep a safe distance when following the vehicle in front and make space for stopping whenever necessary.


Diversion to another carriageway to the right

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when driving down to the left lane and do it alternately.
- iii. Give way for incoming vehicles.


Double bend

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Overtaking or parking at the road bend is prohibited.


Bend to the right (Right bend ahead)

- i. Slow down and do not exceed the indicated speed limit.
- ii. Beware of the road bend ahead.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.


Bend to the left (Left bend ahead)

- i. Slow down, do not exceed the indicated speed limit.
- ii. Beware of the road bend ahead.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.


Horses/Ponies crossing

- Upon seeing this sign, you must slow down and do not honk.


Diversion to another carriageway to the left

- i. Slow down.
- ii. Give signal when driving down to the right lane and do it alternately.
- iii. Give way for incoming vehicles.


Diversion from the right side (stray from outside right)

- Slow down and beware because the left lane is under construction or maintenance work.


Diversion from the left side (stray from outside left)

- Slow down and beware because the right lane is under construction or maintenance work.


Staggered junction on right and left (Staggered junction, right turn first ahead)

- i. Slow down and give the correct signal whether going to the right or left junction.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited due to the possibility of other vehicles coming out of the junction.


Staggered junction on left and right (Staggered junction, left turn first ahead)

- i. Slow down and give the correct signal whether going to the right or left junction.
- ii. Overtaking is prohibited due to the possibility of other vehicles coming out of the junction.



Merging into traffic on right

- Be careful when you are crossing this junction.
- If you are driving on the main road, give way to vehicles coming out from the junction.



Merging into traffic on left

- Be careful when you are crossing this junction.
- If you are driving on the main road, give way to vehicles coming out from the junction.



Steep hill downwards

- Slow down and be careful.
- Change gears to reduce speed and control the brake pedal.
- Overtaking is prohibited.



Quayside/ River bank

- Slow down.
- Be careful as you are nearing the river bank area or end of road.



Y-junction

- Slow down and stop at the junction.
- Beware of traffic from the left and right side and give a correct signal when entering a junction.



T-junction

- Slow down and stop at the junction.
- Give a correct signal, either left or right.
- Give priority to vehicles coming from the main road.
- It is prohibited to park within 6 metres (20 feet) from the junction.



Cross junction (cross road ahead)

- Slow down and stop before the intersection.
- Look out for vehicles coming from your right, left and front.
- Give way to vehicles coming from your right.
- Proceed (turn left, right or drive straight on) once it is safe to do so.



Steep hill upwards

- Slow down and be careful.
- Change gears to reduce speed and control the brake pedal.
- Overtaking is prohibited.



Fallen rock area

- Beware when passing through any area with this signage due to the possibility of landslides or fallen rocks.
- Make sure the road is safe for you to pass through before you continue driving.



Men at work ahead

- Slow down.
- Beware when entering any area undergoing construction and maintenance.



Beware (Awaz)

- Slow down.
- Beware when entering any area undergoing construction or maintenance.



Hump ahead (Road hump)

- Slow down your vehicle.
- Change the gears to reduce speed and continue driving.

**Road junction to the left**

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Give signal before making a left turn.
- iii. Keep your vehicle closer to the left lane.
- iv. Turn left and continue driving.

**Road junction to the right**

- i. Drive carefully.
- ii. Give signal before making a right turn.
- iii. Give way to incoming vehicles.
- iv. Keep your vehicle closer to the middle lane and turn right provided it is safe.

**Accident area ahead**

This signage shows it is an accident-prone area, so you must drive slowly and carefully.

**Children crossing ahead (children crossing)**

- i. Slow down your vehicle, be careful and give way to children crossing the road.
- ii. This signage is mostly seen at school areas and playgrounds.

**Blind people/ Elderly people**

Be careful, slow down and wait for the blind/elderly to cross.

**Double bend ahead first to the left**

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.

**Uneven road ahead**

- i. Drive slowly and carefully.
- ii. Keep left to avoid from going into other drivers' lane.

**Side Winds**

Slow down and drive carefully.

**General Warning (other danger ahead)**

- i. Slow down your vehicle.
- ii. Overtaking and parking are prohibited.

**Gated level crossing ahead**

Slow down and drive carefully.

**Double bend ahead first to the right**

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.

**Series of bends first to the right**

- i. Slow down and be careful.
- ii. Change the gears to reduce speed.
- iii. Avoid overtaking.

REGULATORY SIGNS

Regulatory signs tell you the regulation and flow of traffic at a particular area.



Red Light Camera

- i. This signage is placed before the traffic light.
- ii. Slow down as this signage will tell you when the traffic light will turn red and you must get ready to stop.



One-way street to the right

- i. Incoming vehicles going to the right.
- ii. Turning left is prohibited.



One-way street to the left

- i. Incoming vehicles going to the left.
- ii. Turning right is prohibited.



Keep left unless overtaking

- i. Stick to driving on the left lane.
- ii. Only use the right lane to overtake and to drive faster.



Exit

- i. You are about to exit an area and enter the road.
- ii. Watch out for incoming vehicles.
- iii. Turn on left or right signal light to show intended direction (if you do not intend to drive straight on or not possible to drive straight on).
- iv. Proceed once it is safe to do so.



One-way traffic

- i. One-way traffic up ahead
- ii. You can turn left or right when it is safe to do so.



Underpass

- i. Underpass bridge / road / tunnel up ahead.
- ii. Drive carefully and watch out for pedestrians attempting to cross bridge / road / tunnel.



Overpass

- i. Overpass bridge / road up ahead.
- ii. Drive carefully and watch out for pedestrians attempting to cross bridge / road.



Pay parking area for vehicles not exceeding 1,500kg

- i. You must pay a parking fee if you intend to park your vehicle in any area with this sign, provided that your vehicle weighs less than 1,500kg.
- ii. Vehicles exceeding 1,500kg in weight are prohibited from parking in any area with this sign.

**School area ahead**

Approaching school zone sign

**Slow (Perlahan)**

Slow down and be careful as you are passing through an area undergoing construction or maintenance as there is a possibility of danger/accident occurring.

**Slow down, school area ahead**

Slow down when approaching the school zone.

**Reduce speed now**

Slow down upon reaching any area. This sign is often seen right before traffic lights as well as school zones.

**Barrier**

- i. Barriers are installed along the road to keep vehicles on the road and prevent them from colliding with obstacles off the road such as trees, boulders and large drains.
- ii. Vehicles are prohibited from driving past the barriers.

**Obstruction marker within 2 lanes**

Drive carefully.

**Obstruction marker**

Drive carefully when passing by any area with this signage.

**Sharp deviation ahead (Chevron)**

- i. This signage is often found at sharp diversions, roundabouts and T-Junctions.
- ii. Beware when you want to exit the junction and make sure there are no incoming vehicles from the left side when you are at the T-junction.

**Sharp deviation to the left**

- i. This signage is often found at sharp diversions and bends.
- ii. Beware when driving and be careful of incoming cars from opposite road.

**Chevron**

- i. Slow down, give the correct signal and stop at the junction.
- ii. Give way to vehicles coming from your left and right.
- iii. You may continue driving provided no vehicles are coming from the left and right sides.

**Sharp deviation to the right**

- i. This signage is often found at sharp diversions and bends.
- ii. Beware when driving and be careful of incoming cars from opposite road.

INFORMATION SIGNS



Pedestrian crossing

Place for pedestrians to cross.



U-turn

U-turn ahead.



No through road

Road ends ahead.



No through road on the right side

Road on the right ends.



No through road on the left side

Road on the left ends.



Hospital

- Slow down.
- Always be careful and give priority to the ambulance.
- Parking in front of the hospital's entrances/exits is prohibited.
- Sound of horn is prohibited.



Bus stop

Vehicles are prohibited from parking or stopping within 9 metres from the bus stop or in the yellow line meant for bus stop.



End of expressway

Slow down and comply with the indicated speed limit.



Expressway

- About to enter an expressway.
- Drive carefully according to the expressway regulations (for example, comply with the indicated speed limit).



Parking area

Vehicles are allowed to park in the area.



No parking

Vehicles are prohibited from parking at any area. This signage often comes with an additional sign below it (arrow).



Parking for disabled person

Parking is prohibited except for the disabled.



Pay parking area for vehicles weighing 1,500kg and above

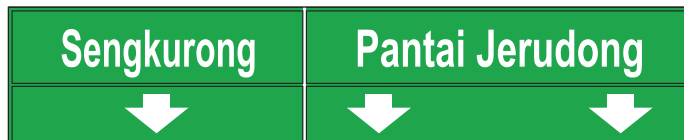
- A vehicle weighing 1,500kg or more can be parked in any area with this sign provided that the driver pays the parking fee.
- Vehicles not exceeding 1,500kg in weight are prohibited from parking in any area with this sign.



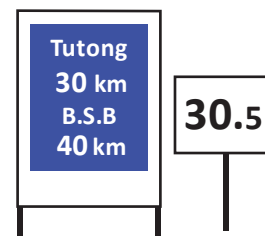
Explanatory Signs



Directional Signs



Distance Signs





Road Name Signs

Jln Kumbang Pasang

Simpang 286

BRUNEI



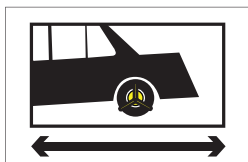
Places of Interest Signs

TAMAN REKREASI BUKIT SHAHBANDAR

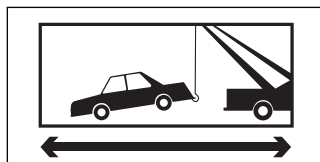
RBC Golf Club



Additional Signs



Vehicle clamped



Vehicle towed



Prepare to stop



No movement of vehicles with 3 or more axles within the zone during restricted hours
Weekdays
7.30 am – 9.30 am
4.30 pm – 7.00 pm
Saturday
7.30 am – 9.30 am
1.30 am – 2.00 pm
Except Sunday & Public Holidays

Restriction of movement for heavy vehicles

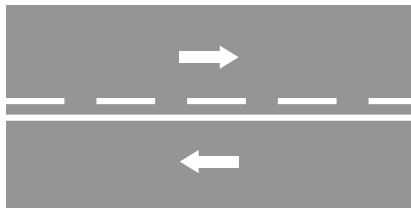


Directional arrows

Kecuali Bus Sekolah

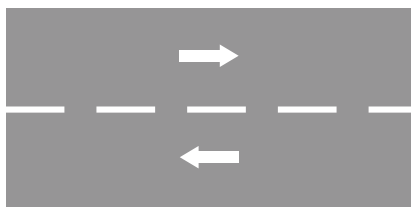
ROAD MARKINGS

Road markings help regulate, warn and guide traffic flow without drivers having to take their eyes off the road.



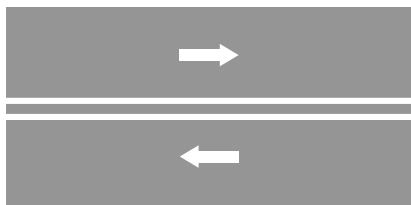
Combination Lines

Broken lines: The marking shows that vehicles driven on the broken lines lane may overtake when there is no incoming vehicle provided it is safe. However, vehicles driven on the continuous line lane are prohibited from overtaking.



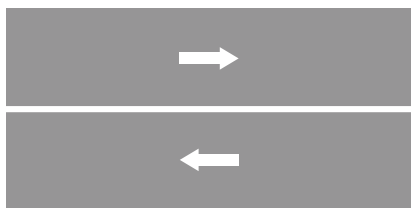
Broken lines

Vehicles may overtake when there is no incoming vehicle provided it is safe to do so.



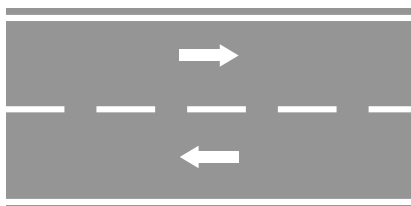
Continuous double lines

Drivers are prohibited from overtaking, parking, leaving behind vehicle on either side of the lanes as well as making a U-Turn.



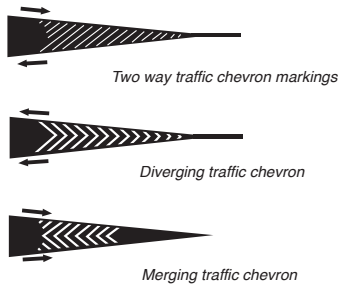
Continuous white lines

You are prohibited from overtaking, parking, leaving behind your vehicle or making a U-turn.



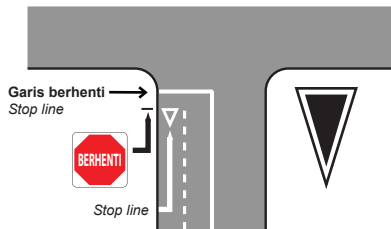
Continuous white lines on the road shoulder

Stopping and parking on the shoulder of the road is prohibited, except in the case of an emergency.



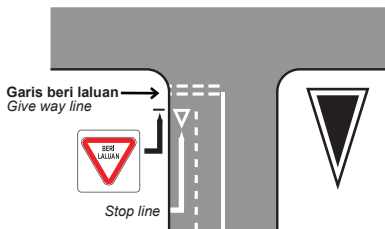
Chevron Markings

The road marks are showing that there is an obstruction ahead. Vehicles are prohibited from entering any area with these markings.



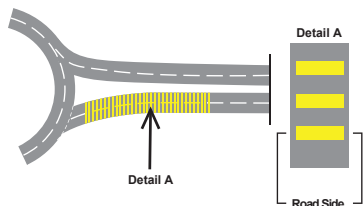
Road markings with stop sign

The continuous white line means you must stop your vehicle at least 1 metre from the line.



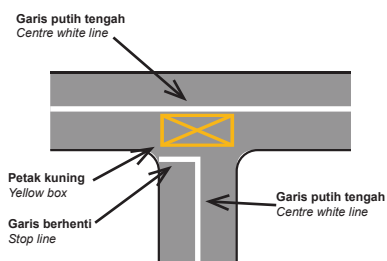
Road markings give way sign

The double broken white lines mean you must give priority to vehicles from the main road.



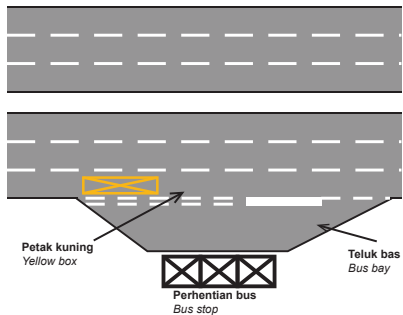
Rumble strips gives warning to reduce speed

The yellow lines act as a warning that you should slow down/reduce your speed.



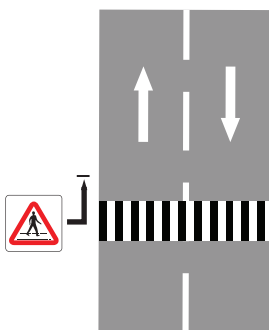
Yellow box at junction

No one is allowed to cross and stop in the yellow box, unless are able to cross the yellow line box without stopping in it.



Yellow box near bus bay

No one is allowed to cross and stop in the yellow line box, unless you are able to cross the yellow line box without stopping in it.



Pedestrian crossing marking

Slow down your vehicle, be careful and give way to any pedestrians crossing the road before proceeding onwards.

Did You Know?



Dual speed limit sign

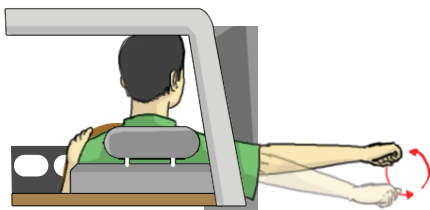
Dual speed limit signs are also displayed on some roads, especially on highways, which show one maximum speed limit when driving in normal weather conditions and another when driving in rainy conditions.



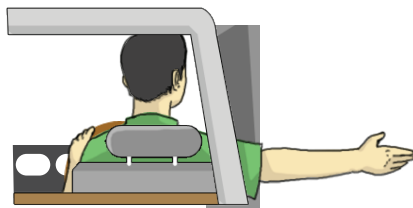
HAND SIGNALS

Knowing Hand Signals

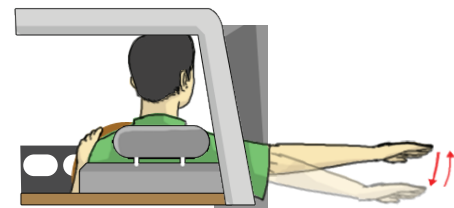
Drivers must know the use of hand signals. It can act as a substitute to a vehicle's broken signal switches or brake lights. Drivers should be able to understand these hand signals when used by other drivers in order to stay safe and avoid an accident.



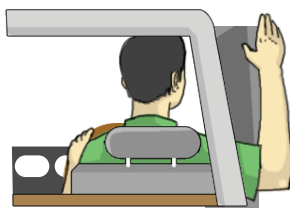
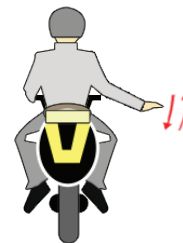
Hand signal shows driver is making a **left turn** (driver's finger is making an anti-clockwise rotation).



Hand signal shows driver is making a **right turn**.



Hand signal shows driver is **slowing down**.



Hand signal shows driver is **stopping**.



TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights control road traffic. It controls vehicle movement at all crossroads as well as at some particular roads. Failure to follow the traffic lights may result in an accident.



Red lights

- ➔ The red light means stop.



Yellow lights

- ➔ When the yellow light flashes, slow down and get ready to stop.
- ➔ When the yellow light lights up, you must get ready to proceed provided that there are no incoming vehicles from the other sides.
- ➔ If you are driving fast and cannot stop, you may continue driving if it is safe to do so.



Solid



Filtered

Green lights (Solid & Filtered)

- ➔ The green light means you may move forward if it is safe to do so and if there is no obstruction (traffic congestion).
- ➔ Look on your left and right before you continue driving.
- ➔ If there is a yellow box, do not move forward if there are cars congested ahead. Proceed only when the yellow box is clear of vehicles.



Solid

Filtered

Green arrow

- ➔ The green arrow means you may continue driving in the direction shown provided it is safe to do so.
- ➔ If the green arrow is flashing, it means it will soon change to the red light.

HAND SIGNALS BY POLICE OFFICERS



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **back** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **front and back** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **front** must **stop**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving past the pointed direction**.



Vehicles coming from the police officer's **right side** may **continue driving past the pointed direction**.



Lollipop (School's Crossing Patrol) – the signal shown means **school children** are **prohibited from crossing the road**.



Lollipop (School's Crossing Patrol) – the signal shown means **vehicles** must **stop to give way** for **school children** to **cross the road**.



CHAPTER 12

PARKING

CHAPTER 12



PARKING AREAS

Parking in Brunei Darussalam is generally readily available but can be difficult to get at certain peak hours, places and occasions. Parking in some commercial areas, town centres and some government complexes are subject to fees. Parking fees vary depending on the location and facilities.

There are several types of parking places in Brunei Darussalam and these are managed by different government departments, private organisations and management corporations;

Bandar Seri Begawan and Belait Municipal Board

Public car parks along roads and open spaces next to roads.

Government organisation / buildings

Government buildings, Airport, Hospitals and Health Centres.

Private and Commercial buildings

Shopping centres, office buildings and private open car parks.

Places of interest

Mostly free but some have paid parking facilities.

PARKING FEES

Sample of parking facilities and their fees.

TYPE OF PARKING	LOCATION OF PARKING	MODE OF PAYMENT	PARKING FEES CHARGED	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Basement parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Mall Complex in Gadong - The Centrepont Complex in Gadong 	Cash, coins	B\$2.00 per entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive parking / payment ticket coupon upon entering basement. - Pay fee upon exiting. - Parking charge will be refunded in any of the retail/restaurant outlets in Complex (provided driver spends B\$30 and above at outlets) on presentation of the payment ticket. <p>Note: At The Mall Complex: enter, pay fee immediately and receive ticket coupon; no further fee paid when exiting.</p>
Roadside and municipal parking	Bandar Seri Begawan	Coins	B\$0.30 / B\$0.50 per half-hour (<i>depending on location of parking</i>) from 7.30am until 5.30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Booth / parking huts. - Place coupon inside, on windscreen of vehicle. - If parking is exceeded, the excess amount must be paid depending on length of parking time exceeded. - Booth / huts open from 7.30am until 5.30pm. - If booths are closed, payment must be made at Car-Park section of Municipal Board within a week. - Unpaid fee: B\$5.00 fine per ticket. - Failing to pay fines will result in a hefty fine.

TYPE OF PARKING	LOCATION OF PARKING	MODE OF PAYMENT	PARKING FEES CHARGED	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Multi-storey car park	Bandar Seri Begawan	Coins	B\$0.50 per half-hour from 7.30am until 7.30pm	
Underground parking	Yayasan Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Shopping Complex	Cash, coins	B\$1.00 per hour or part of hour (before 5.00pm). B\$1.00 per entry (after 5.00pm)	- Receive parking ticket coupon upon entering basement. - Pay fee upon exiting.
Kerb-side parking Small parking lot	- Seri Complex - Kiulap Shopping Area	none	Free of charge	
Car park	Brunei International Airport	Cash, coins	B\$1.00 per half-hour (for P1 car park) B\$0.50 per half hour for normal and covered car park B\$30.00 per week / B\$80.00 per 4 weeks (for P2 parking area for rental cars and tourist buses)	- Receive ticket upon entering car park - Pay parking fee at ticket counter - Insert ticket on scanning booth near exit - Exit once ticket successfully scanned
Multi-storey parking	Raja Isteri Pengiran Anak Saleha Hospital	Cash, coins	B\$0.50 per half-hour	- Receive parking ticket coupon upon entering basement. - Pay fee upon exiting.



CHAPTER 13

TOWING, TRAILERS & ROOF RACKS

CHAPTER 13



While driving on the roads, you may encounter vehicles towing or drawing another vehicle or trailer. Vehicles drawing or towing another vehicle or trailer as well as the trailer itself must comply with certain technical requirements and rules. Furthermore, towing a trailer needs additional knowledge and skills. You will need to have a valid driving licence of Class 2B, 2A or 2 to legally drive a vehicle drawing a trailer of a certain weight (Refer to Chapter 1 on Classification of Driving Licences).

TOWING (RECOVERY) TRUCKS

Towing trucks

Brunei Darussalam has a number of 24-hour towing companies which will kindly offer their assistance to tow or transport your car safely from one place to another- whether it's to your home, a nearby car repair workshop or your chosen destination.



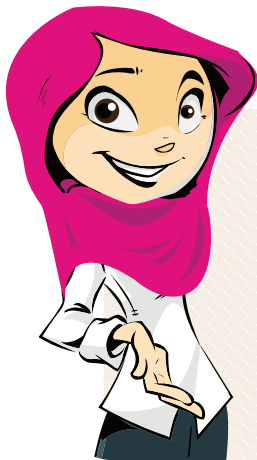
Insurance companies provide free towing for your car as part of the insurance premium package. The number of free towings allowed would depend on the insurance company. Some insurance companies may provide a maximum of two tows per year.

TRAILERS



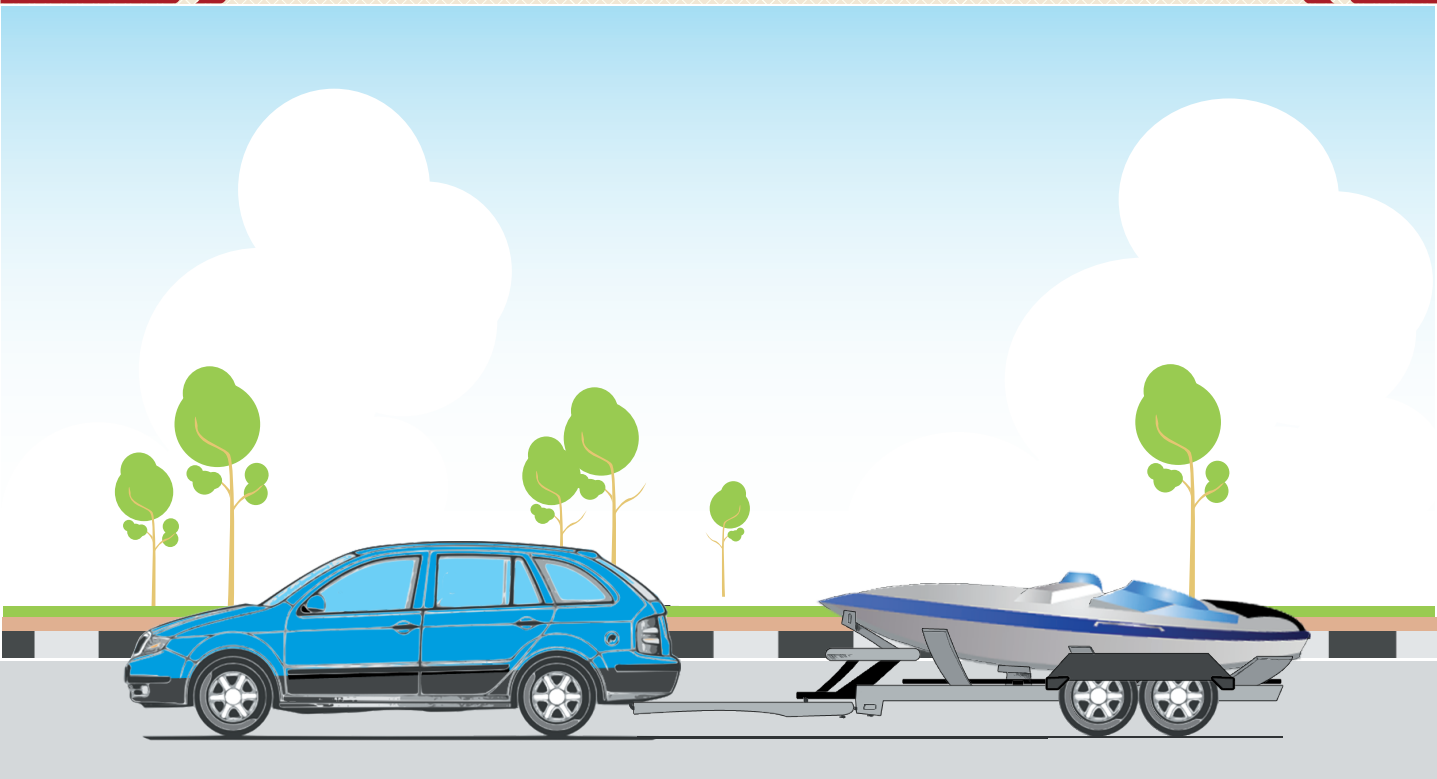
Trailers on the road must be registered and licensed with the Land Transport Department. There are many different types of trailers. The Heavy Articulated vehicle shown here are factory assembled, constructed to follow international standard and road traffic rules and are designed to carry heavy loads safely.

In Brunei Darussalam, it is not uncommon to come across a vehicle towing a boat trailer, a caravan used as a mobile stall or a box trailer used to transport merchandise, on the road. Often, these trailers are assembled by small local companies and are drawn by private vehicles.

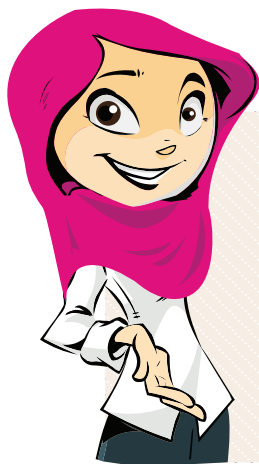


Trailers can be any stationary vehicle that can be attached to or driven by a motor vehicle, except a side-car for a motorcycle.

[Road Traffic Act Chapter 68, Sec 2 (a)]



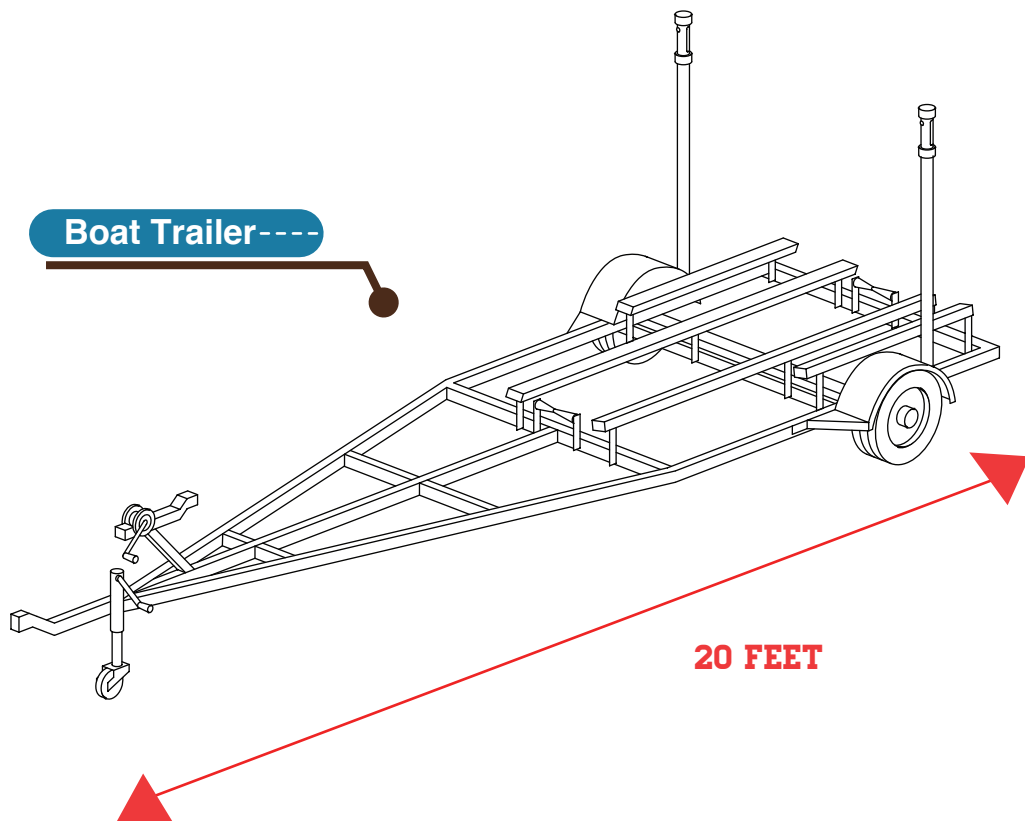
Trailers are a convenient way of carrying goods, such as boats, whether by car or other motor vehicles, to a destination where you can use them practically. There is a certain limit to using a trailer on the roads so that it does not pose an inconvenience - as well as a danger - to you and other road users.



You can also refer to the owner's manual of your car for a proper guideline on safe towing.

Visit us at the Land Transport Department to find out more on the technical requirements of towing and trailers.

LENGTH OF TRAILERS



The allowable length for a trailer must not be longer than 20 feet (6.096 metres).

If it is longer than that, exemption from this requirement must be applied from LTD. You will also find it difficult to manoeuvre the trailer behind your vehicle safely and quickly when making a turn at a junction or when overtaking cars.

That extra time needed to turn the trailer and your motor vehicle will expose you and other road users to great risks, especially during peak hours where roads will be congested. Also, you will have a difficult time when trying to do a U-Turn.

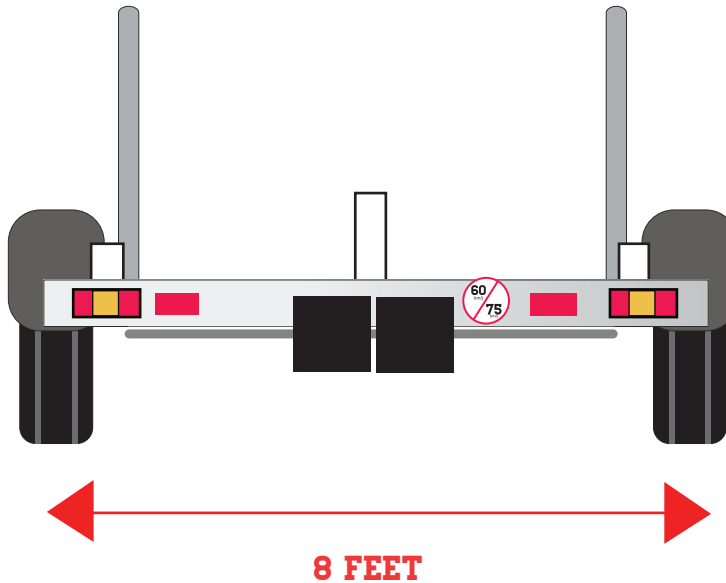
One exception is when you really need a trailer that can carry object(s) that are exceptionally long in general and cannot be conveniently divided into pieces. For example, a truck carrying timber or a fuel tank.



You are also **allowed to draw a trailer longer than 20 feet in the case of a vehicle which has broken down and is to be drawn by another vehicle.**

Despite the two exceptions above, you must still drive with caution so as not to put yourself and other road users at risk.

WIDTH OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAILERS



Your trailer must not be more than 8 feet wide (2.44 metres).

This is to ensure that your trailer does not use up too much space on the road. This might block the vision of other road users driving in front of you, behind you and on the opposite lane(s).

This is true especially if the drivers behind you wish to overtake you and they need a clear view of what lies in front of them before deciding whether to overtake or not.

For the drivers in front of you, they need to be aware of what is behind, especially if they want to move to the next lane. In this case, they need to see if there are any fast oncoming vehicles on that lane before changing lanes safely.

WEIGHT OF TRAILERS

Your trailer alone (unladen) must not weigh more than 6 tonnes (6000 kilogrammes). **Exemption from this requirement must be applied from LTD if the vehicle's weight exceeds the above stated weight.**

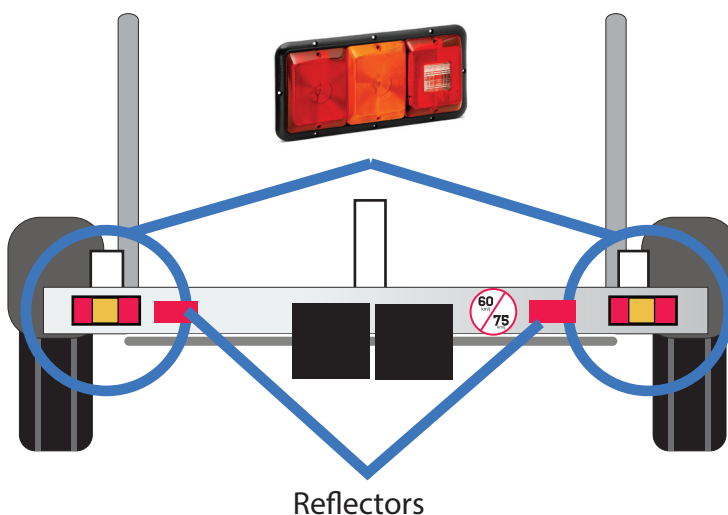
BRAKES FOR TRAILERS

Install brakes on your trailers

If your trailer **exceeds 101.60 kilogrammes (unladen)**, then it must come with its own brakes so that it can safely slow down or stop when you decide to do so.



Brake Lights and Indicator Lights



An unbraked trailer has no brakes fitted so the vehicle drawing it does all the braking. A braked trailer has brakes fitted that are often known as 'overrun brakes'. The trailer will apply its brakes through a mechanical linkage that is connected to the tow bar. When the car brakes, it puts a force through the tow bar which then activates the linkage to apply the trailer's brakes. Thus, trailer brakes will shorten the overall stopping distance.

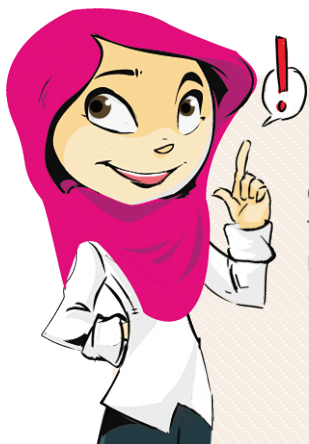


Since the trailer is only being drawn by the vehicle and not moving, **it can potentially pose a danger if not fitted with a brake system.**

When you are driving fast and suddenly decide to stop, your brakeless trailer will still have momentum. It will keep moving forward and strike the rear of your vehicle, damaging your vehicle badly.

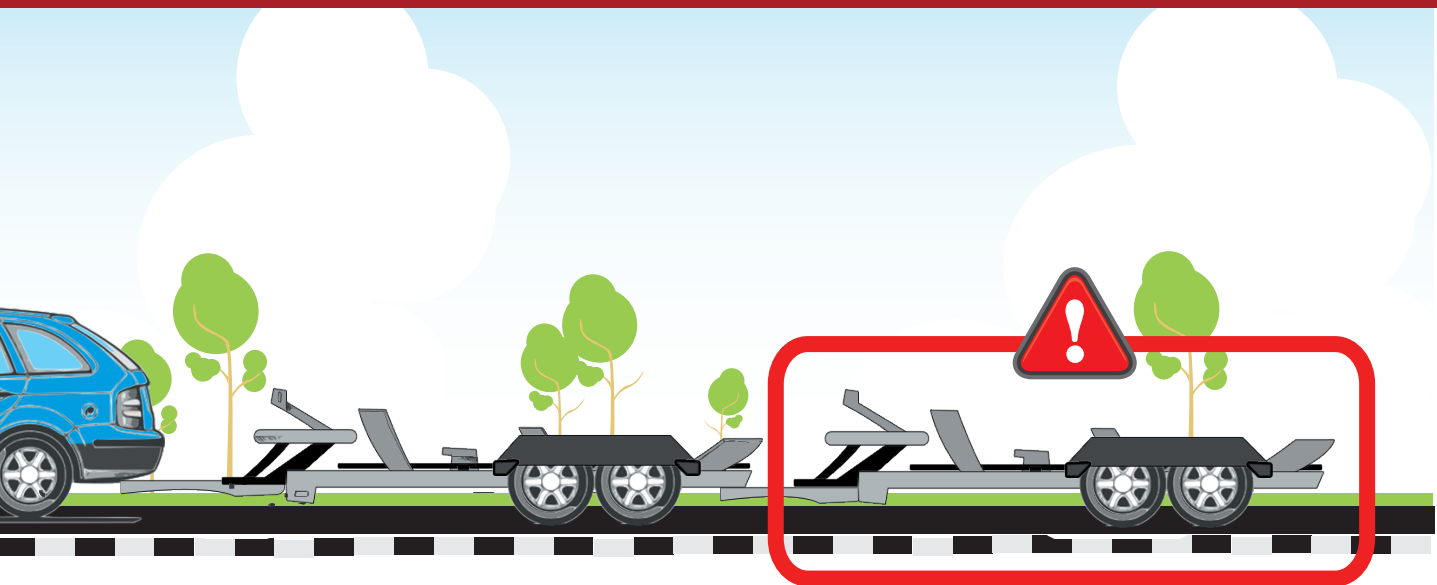
You must install the braking system to at least two wheels of the trailer if it has less than four wheels. If it has more than four wheels, then you must install the brakes on at least four of them.

This is to make sure that the braking power can cover enough distance and space to make a safe deceleration and then come to a stop when braking.



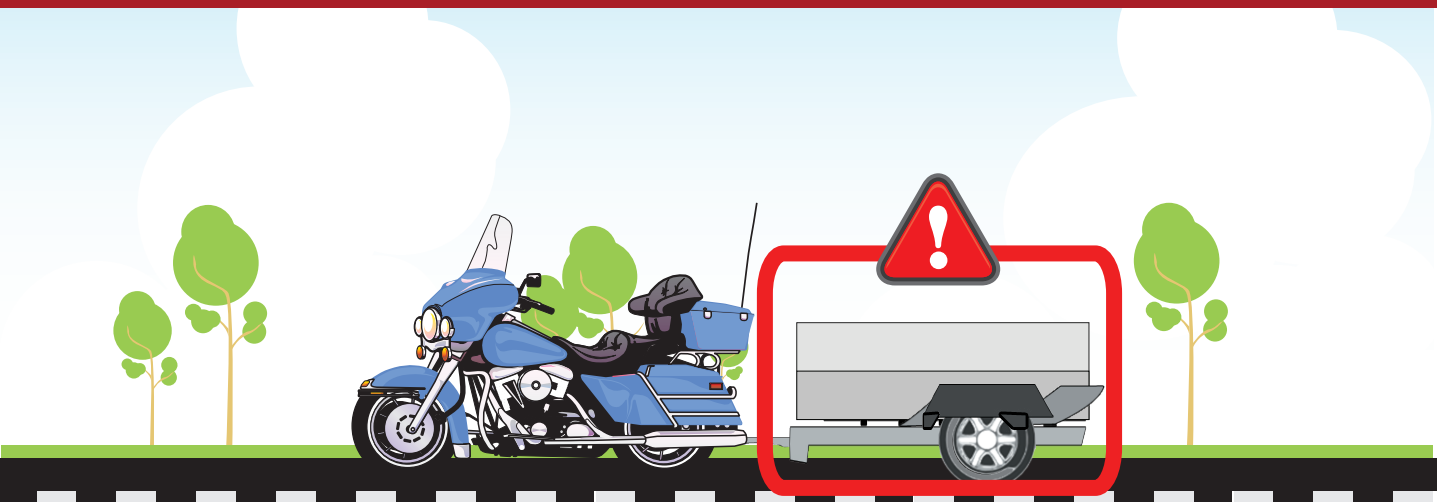
Even if your trailer is lighter than 101.60 kilogrammes, you are encouraged to install a proper braking system to it, and ensure that the brakes are designed to not be affected by the non-rotating engines of the vehicle you use to carry the trailer (so it can stop when you need it to stop).

NUMBER OF TRAILERS PERMITTED



You can only draw one trailer at a time. Drawing more than one trailer on the road will pose multiple hazards to the vehicle, the trailer, you as the driver and other road users.

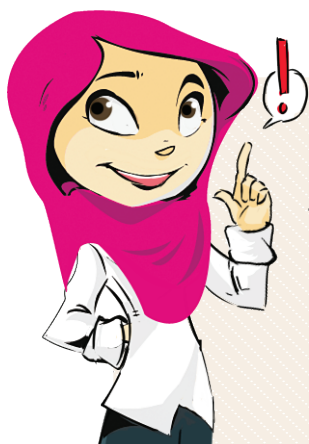
TYPES OF VEHICLES TO DRAW TRAILERS



You must not try to draw a trailer with a motorcycle or bicycle, which is impractical - you will not be able to carry the load let alone handle the motorcycle.

NO PAYING PASSENGERS ON TRAILERS

You must never use trailers to carry passengers onboard for monetary gains or financial rewards, as the passengers may expose themselves to great risks on the road.



No trailer shall be used for the conveyance of passengers for hire or reward.

(Road Traffic Regulations 1955, Reg. 39)

Before you decide to buy a trailer to tow a fishing boat or an off-road ATV, read your car manual, get to know and obey the technical as well as other legal requirements of towing and trailers. Practice safe driving habits at all times.



ROOF RACKS

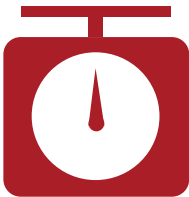


Roof Rack

When you want to transport something but it cannot fit into your car, such as bicycles or bulky boxes, then you can use a roof rack to transport it conveniently.

Before doing so, you need to follow these safety steps:

Do not put heavy objects-----

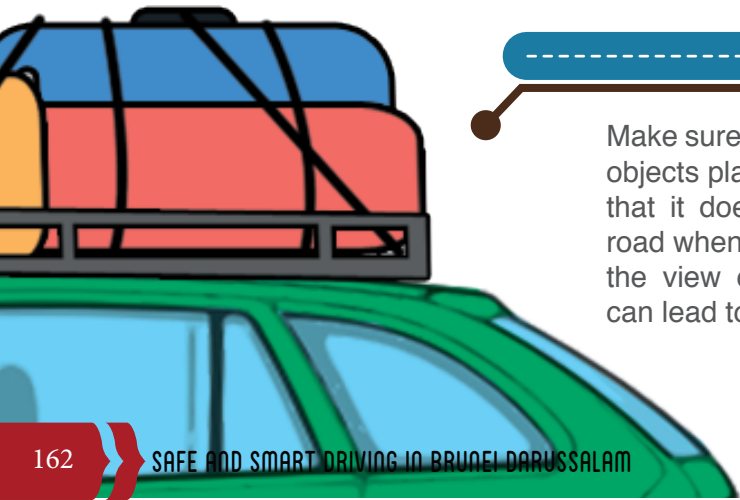


The weight of the object placed on the roof rack must not be heavier than the maximum weight capacity of your car's roof. Most vehicles have a maximum permissible roof weight. Reference can be made to the owner's manual.



Fasten securely

Make sure you securely fasten the objects placed on the roof rack so that it does not fall off onto the road when driving and obstructing the view of other drivers, which can lead to an accident.





CHAPTER 14

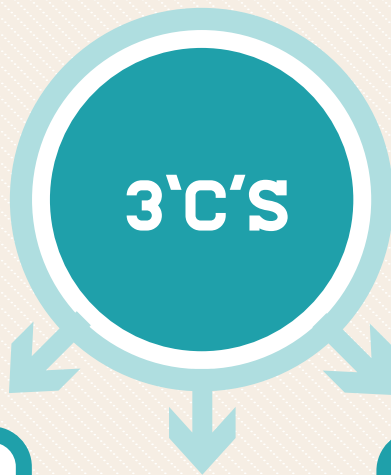
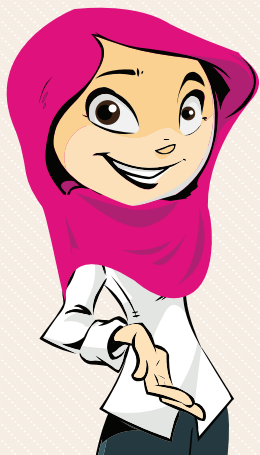
DRIVING ETIQUETTE

CHAPTER 14

3'C's

This chapter explains driving etiquette and how to enhance road safety.

As a driver, you need to remember the
3 'C's:



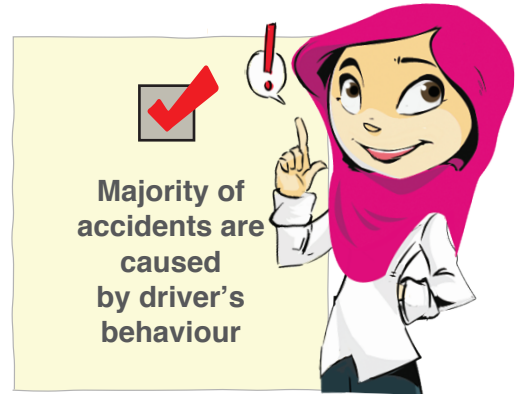
COMPROMISE

COURTEOUS

CONSIDERATE

PLANNING YOUR JOURNEY

- ➔ Have enough rest and avoid taking medication which may cause drowsiness
- ➔ Make sure your vehicle is in good working condition
- ➔ Plan your routing well in advance
- ➔ Listen to traffic updates to avoid congestion
- ➔ Adjust your travel time to avoid rushing



PRAYERS WHEN BOARDING A VEHICLE (FOR MUSLIMS)

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ،
وَإِنَّا إِلَىٰ رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ

"Exalted is He who has subjected this to us, and we could not have [otherwise] subdued it. And indeed we, to our Lord, will [surely] return."

(Az-Zukhruf/ 43:13-14)

An Islamic approach to road safety





SAFE DRIVING

Practicing safe driving attitudes benefits you and all other road users.



Not joking around too much when driving.



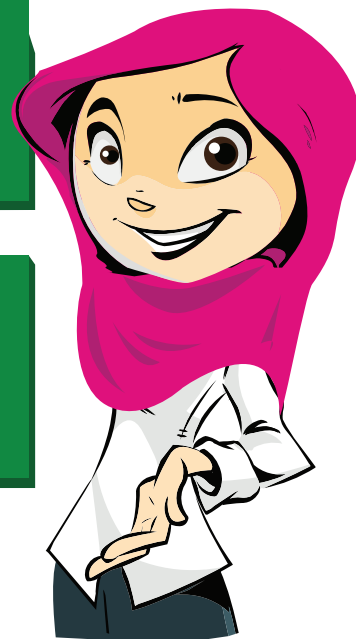
NO mobile phones while driving (talking and texting)



Obeying rules and regulations on the road.

**SAFER DRIVERS + safer roads+
HIGH COMPLIANCE drivers + safer
road users = safer system**

**INCULCATE SAFER DRIVING
TO
YOUR LOVED ONES**

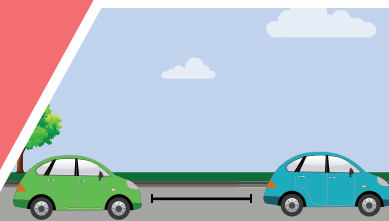


WHEN DRIVING ON THE ROAD



KEEP SAFE DISTANCE

Ensure that you keep a safe driving distance with the other vehicle in front of you. A safe distance would be equivalent to 5 saloon cars when travelling at 50 km/h.



MAINTAIN YOUR SPEED

Drive at the proper speed, not too slow and not too fast.



PAY ATTENTION TO ROAD SIGNS

Pay attention to the road signs when you are driving as they tell you what lies ahead to enable you to make the proper adjustments.



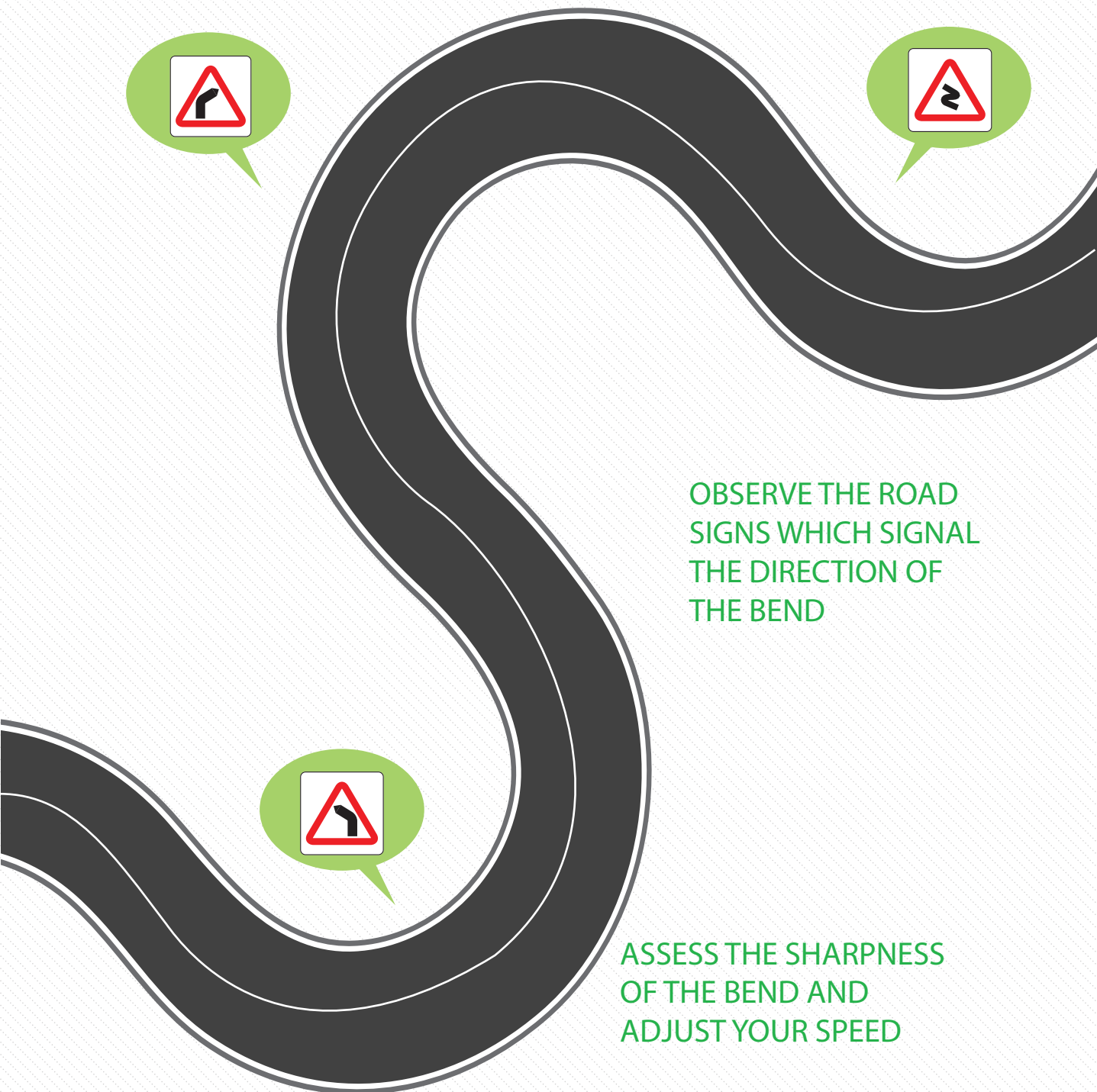
CHECK YOUR REAR AND SIDE

Check your side view and rear view mirror every 5 to 10 seconds in addition to your front mirror so that you know what is ahead, behind and beside you constantly before making any necessary adjustments.





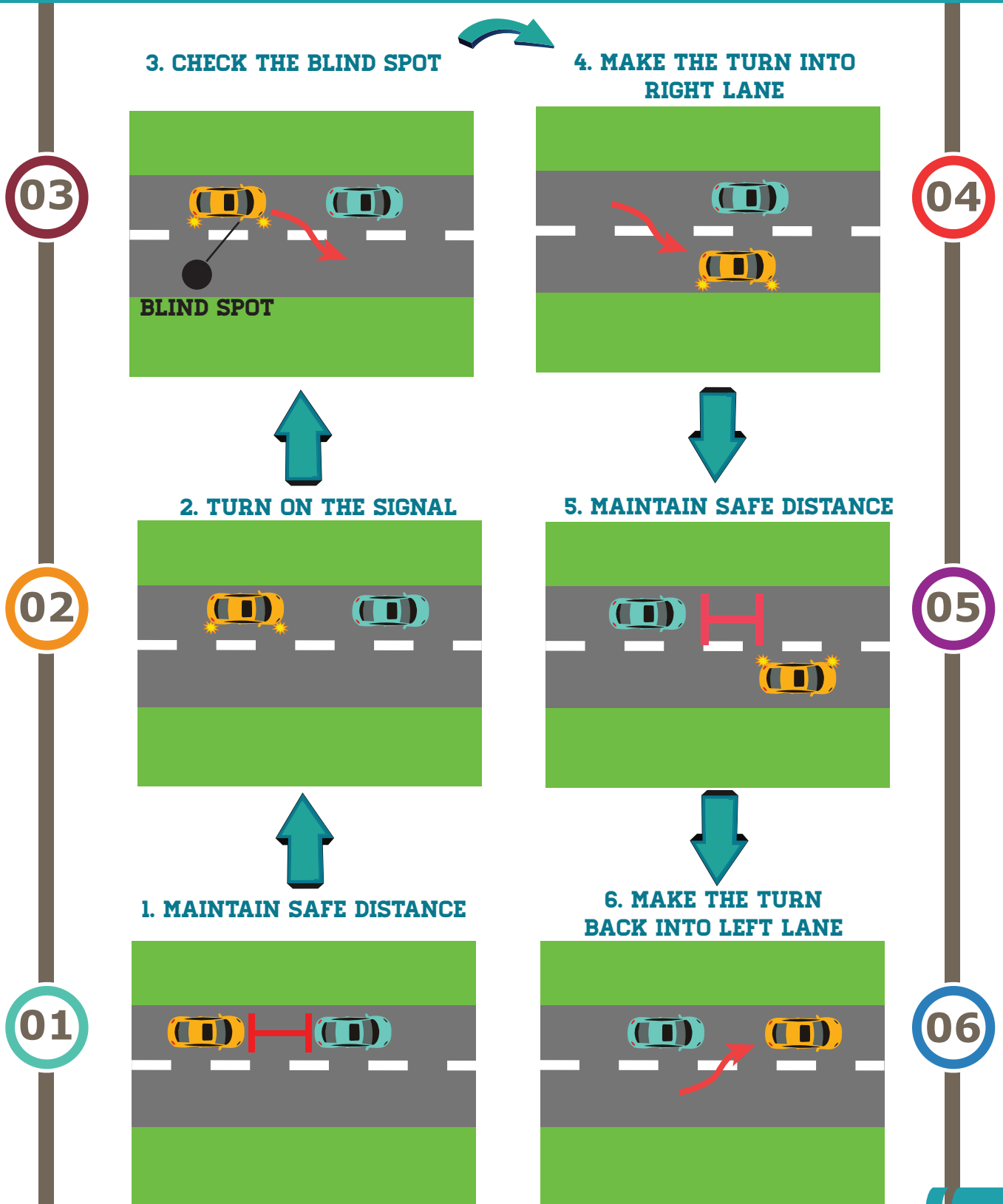
WHEN APPROACHING A BEND



OBSERVE THE ROAD
SIGNS WHICH SIGNAL
THE DIRECTION OF
THE BEND

ASSESS THE SHARPNESS
OF THE BEND AND
ADJUST YOUR SPEED

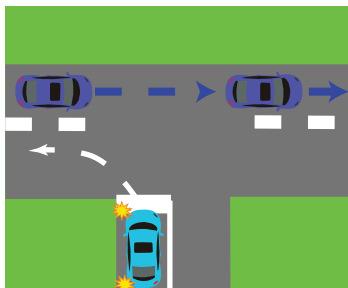
WHEN CHANGING LANES



WHEN NAVIGATING A JUNCTION

NON-TRAFFIC AND TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLLED JUNCTIONS

Non Traffic Light Controlled Junctions



1. Be sure you are on the **intended lane**.
2. Put your turn signal on to show your intention whether you are turning **left** or **right**.
3. If you are approaching an uncontrolled junction with no traffic light, **slow down** and assess the traffic situation.

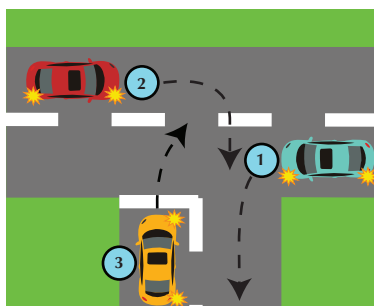
1. Give way to vehicles on the **major road** first before turning.

2. Put your turn signal on to show your intention to turn **left** or **right** and give way to vehicles going straight past you.

3. **Do not assume that you will be given way**, especially when you see an approaching vehicle on the opposite lane who intends to make a turn into a junction.

4. You should only **make a move when it is safe** to do so.

THREE CARS AT T-JUNCTION

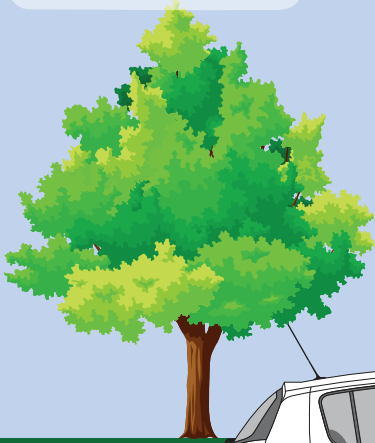


TRAFFIC LIGHT CONTROLLED JUNCTIONS

1. Observe and obey traffic lights at the junctions.
2. Watch out for cyclists or pedestrians crossing or waiting to cross the roads.
3. Even when the traffic light is about to turn green, you should move slowly and assess the traffic situation because there may be pedestrians or vehicles still coming through even after the traffic light has turned red on their side.
4. Proceed when it is clear and safe to move.

WHEN APPROACHING A TRAFFIC LIGHT

1. SLOW DOWN.



2. MAKE SURE YOU ARE ON THE INTENDED LANE.



3. BE ON THE LOOK OUT FOR PEDESTRIANS OR CARS FROM OTHER SIDES.



WHEN DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER



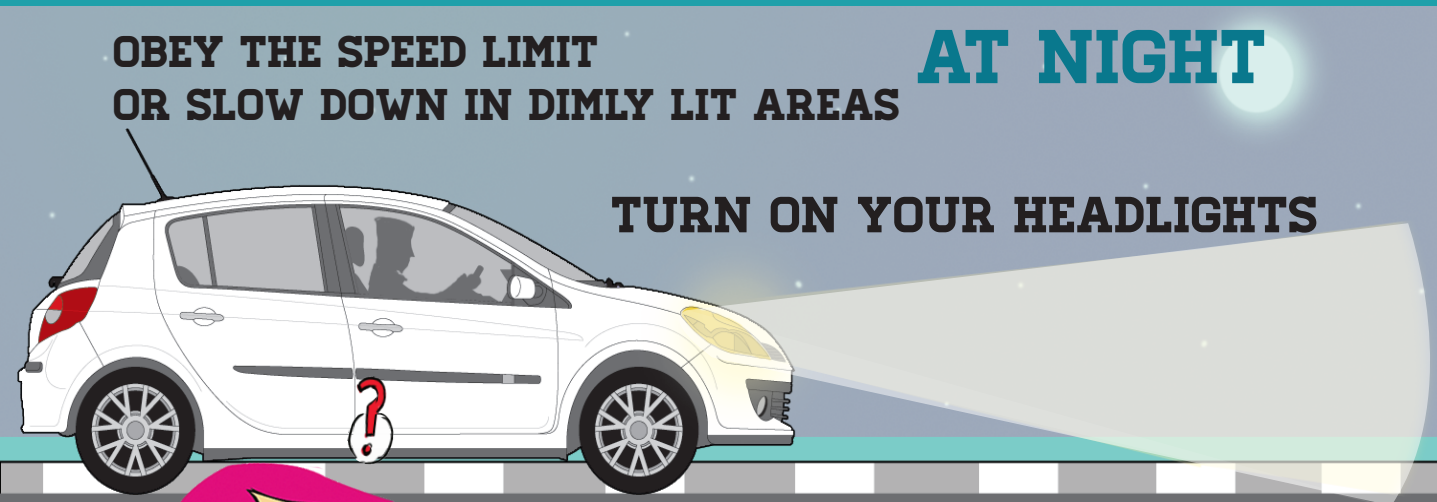
SLOW DOWN

BE CAUTIOUS

**BAD
WEATHER**

TURN ON YOUR HEADLIGHTS

WHEN DRIVING AT NIGHT



**OBEY THE SPEED LIMIT
OR SLOW DOWN IN DIMLY LIT AREAS**

AT NIGHT


TURN ON YOUR HEADLIGHTS



Did You Know?

Installing front lights with colours other than white can confuse other road users and hence may cause accidents. Installing such lights can also result in a fine and Demerit Points. For more information on Demerit Points, refer to Chapter 18: SiKAP and Traffic Offences.

WHEN DRIVING ON ROUGH ROADS

An illustration of a road surface with a grey asphalt texture. On the left, there is a small, irregular blue puddle. On the right, there is a large, circular blue puddle. A white dashed line runs diagonally across the bottom of the image. The text 'AVOID OR SLOW DOWN' is written in large, bold, red capital letters across the center of the image.

**AVOID OR
SLOW DOWN**

**WHEN APPROACHING
A POTHOLE**



WHEN APPROACHING A ROUNDABOUT

A roundabout is a one-way road system designed like a clock to lessen traffic congestion – you can only move in a single direction and you cannot drive the opposite way, much like a clock moving in a **clockwise manner**.

You will encounter roundabouts of different shapes and sizes as you drive around Brunei Darussalam.

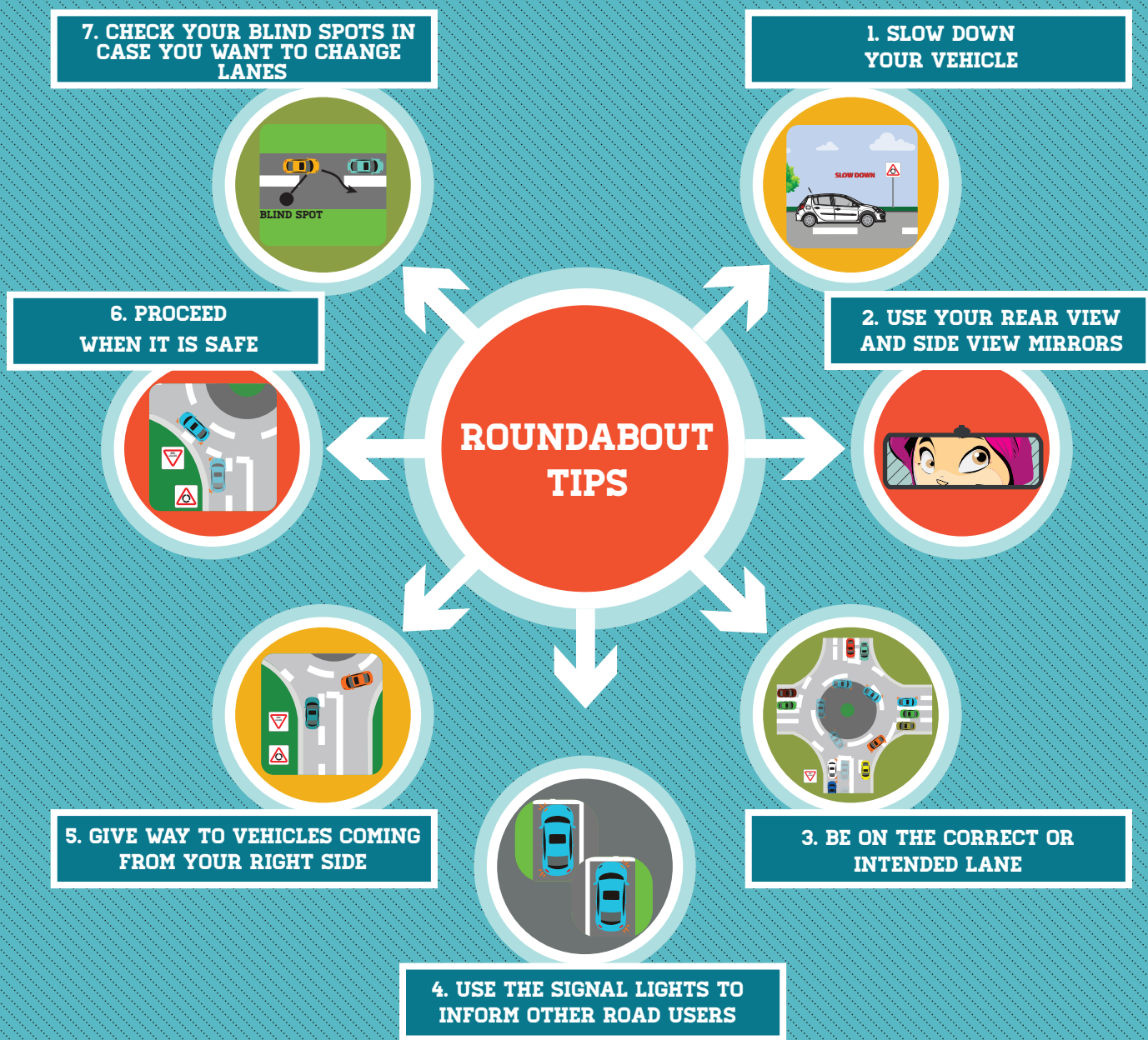
**SMALL,
MINOR ROUNDABOUTS**

Small roundabouts are fairly easy to maneuver around.

**MAIN,
MAJOR ROUNDABOUTS**

Larger roundabouts can intimidate drivers young and old, beginner and experienced.

SEVEN ROUNDABOUT TIPS





CHAPTER 15

ROAD SAFETY- BEWARE OF OTHER ROAD USERS

CHAPTER 15



WATCH OUT FOR PEDESTRIANS

Always be aware of pedestrians when driving. Keep some of these tips in mind.

- ➔ Give way to pedestrians when they're using a pedestrian crossing.
- ➔ When approaching a pedestrian crossing, slow down so you can safely stop at the crossing.
- ➔ Make way for persons with disability or senior citizens who normally take a longer time to cross the road.
- ➔ Slow down at night and be alert of people suddenly walking out on to the road especially in dark places.
- ➔ Be alert when driving in areas where there are a lot of pedestrian activities, especially near schools, playgrounds and entertainment venues.
- ➔ If you see another vehicle stopping or slowing down near a pedestrian crossing, prepare to stop because pedestrians may be crossing.

WHEN APPROACHING PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

SLOW DOWN AND ASSESS THE SITUATION AHEAD



1

**SLOW DOWN AND STOP
TO GIVE WAY TO
PEDESTRIANS TO
CROSS BEFORE
PROCEEDING ON.**

2

**IF THERE IS A
PEDESTRIAN
TRAFFIC LIGHT AT
THE CROSSING,
OBEY THE LIGHTS.**

3

**IF THE LIGHT TURNS
RED, THEN SLOW
DOWN, STOP AND
GIVE WAY TO
PEDESTRIANS
CROSSING UNTIL
THE LIGHT TURNS
GREEN TO PERMIT
YOU TO MOVE ON.**

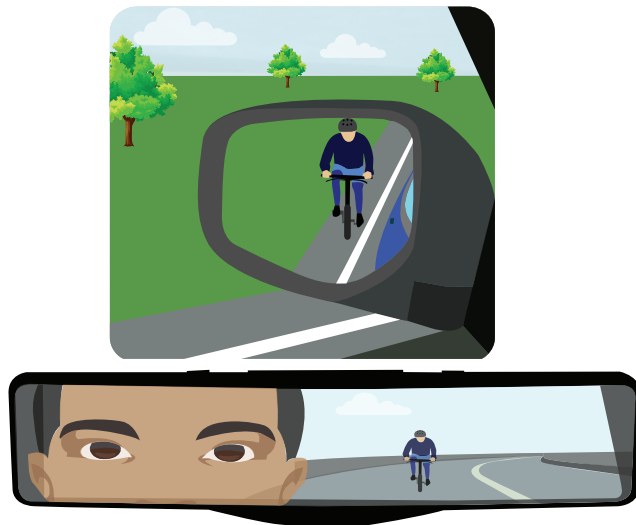
4

**IF THE LIGHT IS
GREEN FROM FAR
AHEAD, BE MINDFUL
OF THE SITUATION
FOR THERE MAY BE
PEDESTRIANS
ATTEMPTING TO
CROSS IF HE OR SHE
PERCEIVES THAT
YOUR VEHICLE IS
STILL FAR AWAY.**

WATCH OUT FOR CYCLISTS

Compared to motor vehicles, cyclists are smaller in size and so can hide completely in your blind spot.

Make sure to check your mirrors and your blind spot before making that turn or change-of-lane so that you do not hit any cyclists lurking behind you.



To share the road safely with cyclists, drivers should:

- ➔ Scan the road ahead for cyclists.
- ➔ Be aware and anticipate cyclists' movement as well as observe their hand signals.
- ➔ When turning or entering an intersection if cyclists are also on the road, give them way as you would for any other vehicle.
- ➔ Give cyclists plenty of room when you are overtaking them.
- ➔ Before opening a car door, look behind and over your right shoulder for cyclists.
- ➔ Do not drive, stop or park in a bicycle lane.
- ➔ Be patient as you approach cyclists and overtake only when it is safe to do so.

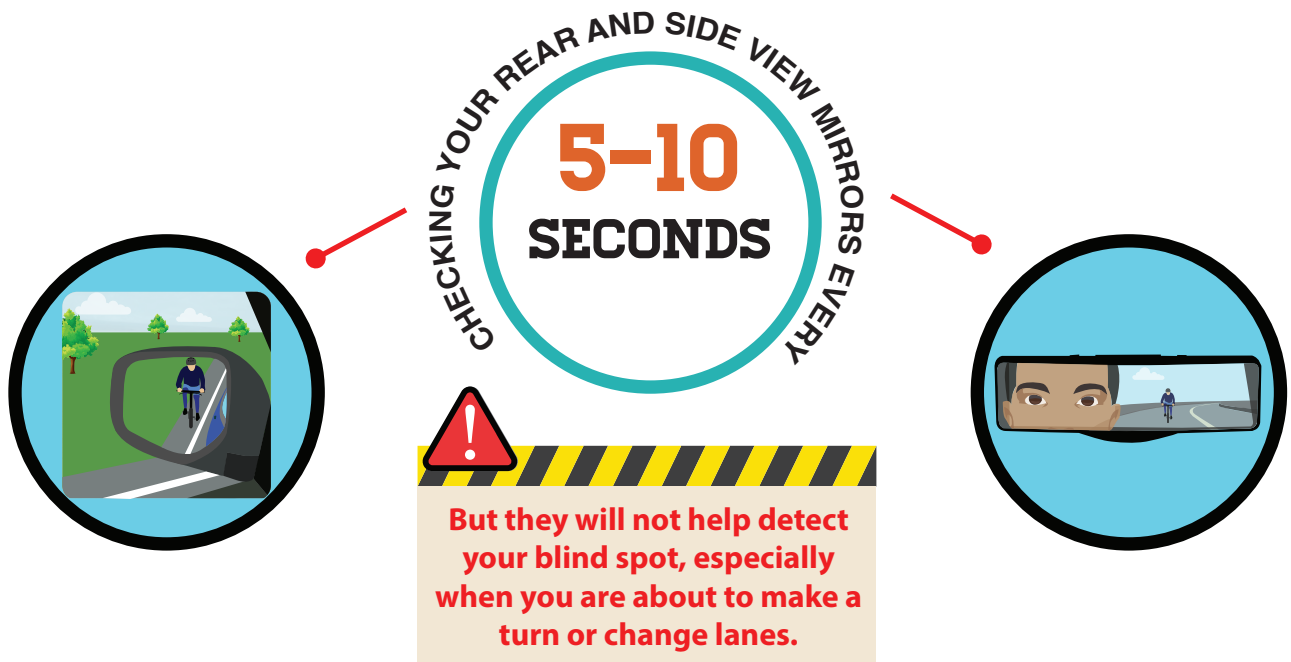


BEWARE OF MOTORCYCLISTS

To share the road safely with motorcyclists, drivers should:

- ➔ Allow the motorcycle a full lane of space and do not infringe upon his lane.
- ➔ Check your blind spots before changing lanes, turning or maneuvering your vehicle.
- ➔ Be extra cautious at night, as a motorcycle with its one headlight is harder to see compared to cars with two headlights.
- ➔ Signal in time so that a motorcyclist may react to your vehicle.
- ➔ Exercise caution around a motorcycle with a continually flashing turn signal. It is common for motorcycle riders to forget their turn signals are on.
- ➔ Allow at least twice as much space between you and the motorcycle as you normally would between another car or truck.
- ➔ Anticipate a motorcycle's actions on roads with hazards.

CHECK YOUR BLIND SPOT AND STAY OUT OF OTHERS' BLIND SPOTS



After checking the mirrors, **make a quick over-the-shoulder check to the intended direction** to see if there is any vehicle lurking undetected beside you.



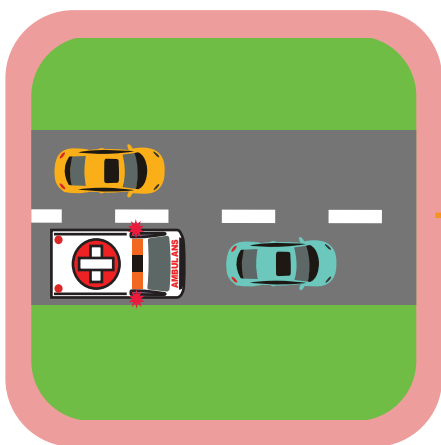
Your blind spot is a pretty large area – big enough for bikes and cars to lurk undetected. When there is no vehicle, you can safely turn or change lanes. If you are bringing along friends or families, you can ask them to help out to spot any vehicles lurking behind you when you want to turn or change lane.

Also, stay out of other vehicles' blind spots so that you will not be an inconvenience to them. For example, if you notice you are cruising along to the right of and slightly behind another car, there is a good chance the driver cannot see you. Either accelerate to pull alongside or in front of them, or drop back until you are sure you can be seen in their mirrors.

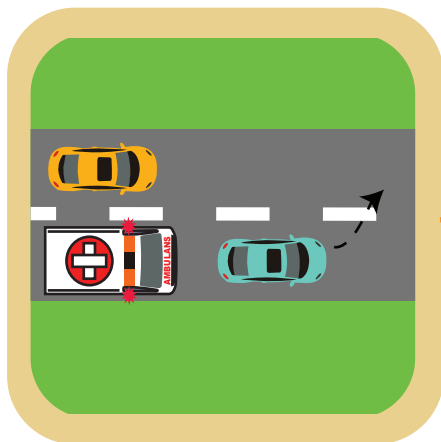
GIVE WAY TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES

To share the road safely with emergency vehicles, drivers should:

- ➔ Be alert and attentive at all times.
- ➔ Keep noise levels in their vehicle at a level that allows them to hear the sirens from emergency vehicles.
- ➔ Never tailgate or overtake an emergency vehicle.
- ➔ Never race after an emergency vehicle to get through a traffic light.
- ➔ Not run a red light or speed to allow emergency vehicles to pass unless directed to do so.



You will hear the sound of sirens and see them approaching from behind through your rear view mirror.



If this happens, please slow down while moving to the left side of the road and let them pass by so that they can get to their intended destination safely and urgently.

KEEP A SAFE DISTANCE FROM VEHICLES CARRYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



- ➔ These vehicles are big and heavy. They carry highly flammable, explosive or dangerous liquids, gases or materials. Be patient and don't overtake at narrow roads.
- ➔ Keep a safe following distance from them. Any accident will be catastrophic.
- ➔ Do not make sudden stops in front of large vehicles.



CHAPTER 16

ROAD SAFETY- CYCLISTS AND MOTORCYCLISTS

CHAPTER 16



----- CYCLISTS -----

Cycling and motorcycling are increasingly becoming popular sport and leisure activities in Brunei Darussalam. Cyclists and motorcyclists, however, are also universally among the most vulnerable road users.

Road Traffic Regulations (Bicycle), 2006

- ➔ Bicycles cannot be towed by any vehicle when travelling on any road.
- ➔ A bicycle cannot be used to bring more than the number of people catered for it.
- ➔ Cyclists must give proper signals when stopping, slowing down, making a right turn or a left turn.
- ➔ Bicycles must be ridden on the left side of the road.
- ➔ No bicycles are allowed to ride side by side.
- ➔ Cyclists must wear their helmets.



Failure to comply to these rules and regulations is a traffic offence and if found guilty may be given a **fine of not more than \$200.00 for the first offence and not more than \$500.00 for the second and subsequent offences.**

For their safety and the safety of other road users, cyclists also need to observe and follow the same road rules as other road users.

GUIDE TO CYCLING

Keep some of these tips in mind:

- ➔ Keep your bicycle in good condition.
- ➔ Ensure your state of health is satisfactory prior to cycling.
- ➔ Make sure your helmet is the correct size and securely fastened.
- ➔ Cycle only in the specified cycling lane if available.
- ➔ Use your lights when cycling at night or during low visibility.
- ➔ Avoid cycling when it is raining.
- ➔ Do not ride side by side with other cyclists.
- ➔ Focus on the road and avoid distractions when cycling.
- ➔ Do not ride under negative emotions.
- ➔ Control your emotions when cycling.
- ➔ Be careful in any accident prone areas.
- ➔ Be aware of all road situations.
- ➔ Do not cycle under the influence of medication.
- ➔ Do not smoke and avoid chatting with friends while riding.
- ➔ Give way to other road users.
- ➔ Do not use your handphone when cycling.
- ➔ Clothing that may get tangled in wheel or chain should be avoided.
- ➔ Wear bright-coloured clothing or clothing incorporating reflective material to improve visibility to other road users. Wear reflective material on helmets, shoes, bands or other accessories designed to improve visibility thus safety for cyclist.
- ➔ Park your bicycle where it can be seen by others and use locks or chains to deter bicycle theft. Do not leave your bicycle where it can be an obstruction or hazard to others.

Keep an eye on children when they are cycling and never leave them unattended.



CYCLING GEARS

Make sure both brakes are working.

2

1

Make sure your bicycle is in good working condition.

Use blinking lights

7

3

Equip your bicycle with front white lights and red light (at the back) and add reflectors to parts of your bicycle. Make sure the lights and reflectors are working and kept clean.

4

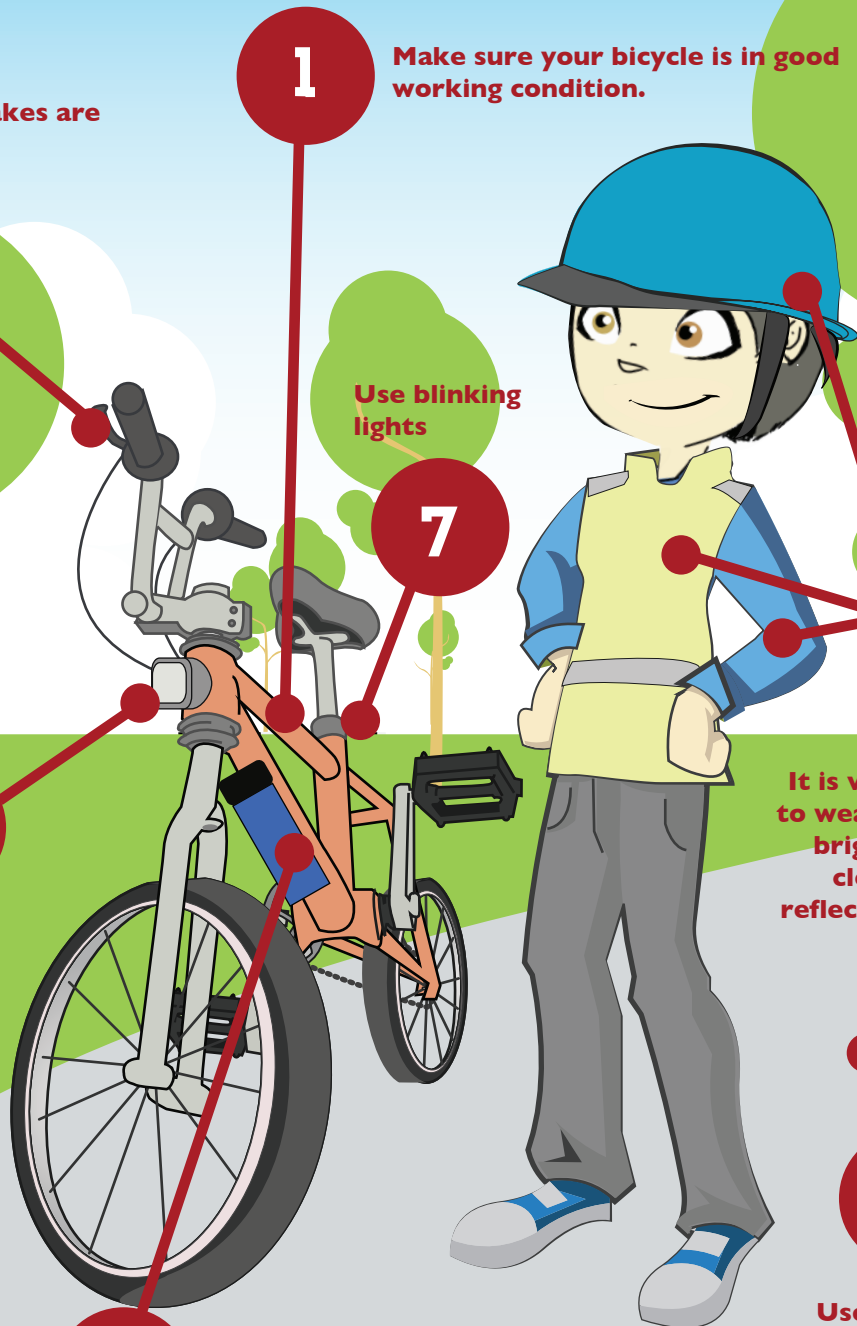
Replenish yourself with bottled drinking water so that you always keep yourself focused and alert when cycling.

6

Use the cycling pathways made available for cyclists.

5

It is very important to wear a helmet and bright-coloured clothing with reflectors during the night.

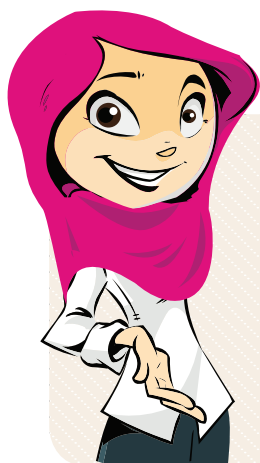


MOTORCYCLISTS

Motorcyclists must have a valid Class 1b, 1a or 1 license to ride legally on the road. Further details on the different types of licenses and their requirements can be found in Chapter 1. In addition to having a valid and correct class of Driving License, riders are also legally required to wear approved safety helmets correctly.

RIDING TIPS

- ➔ Obtain a valid and correct Driving Licence.
- ➔ Pick a bike that suits your size.
- ➔ Talk to more experienced riders.
- ➔ If upgrading to a more powerful bike, get professional training.
- ➔ Invest in good safety gears.
- ➔ Do a pre-check before riding.
- ➔ Be seen. Apart from wearing bright and reflective clothing, always keep your headlights on and ride in a position where other road users can see you.
- ➔ Be alert and anticipate the actions of others.
- ➔ No tailgating. Keep a safe distance from other vehicles.
- ➔ Ride carefully on curves.
- ➔ Look out for hazardous road conditions.
- ➔ Take breaks to avoid fatigue.
- ➔ Obey traffic rules and regulations.
- ➔ Learn about the common causes of motorcycle accidents.



Road safety begins
with you and me.

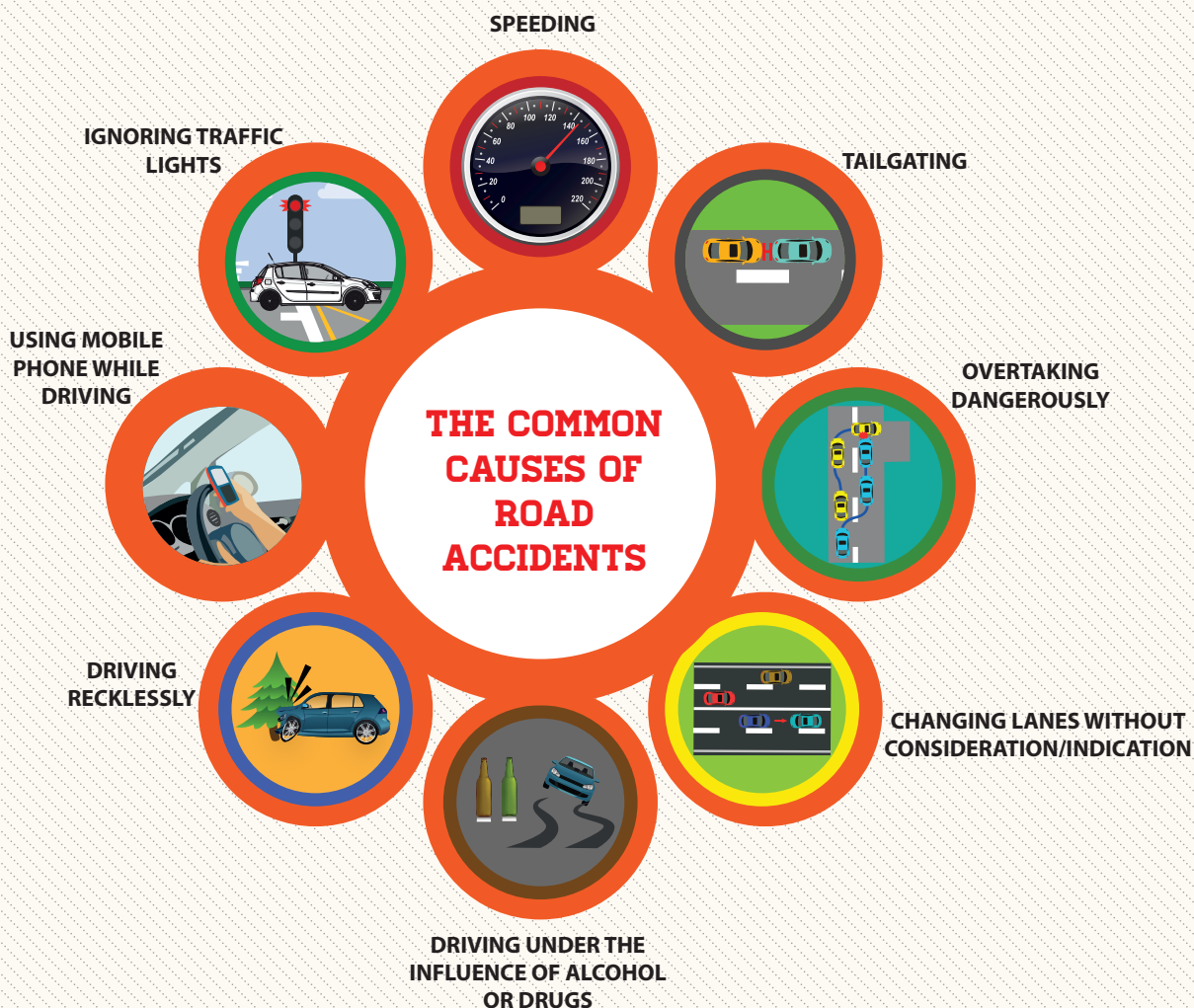


CHAPTER 17

ROAD SAFETY- COMMON CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT PRONE ROADS

CHAPTER 17

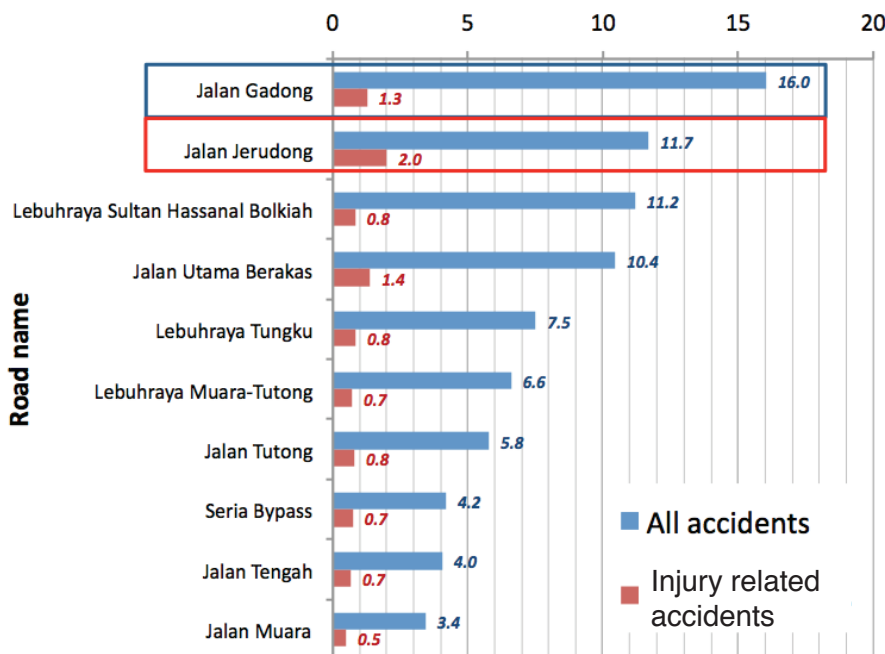
COMMON CAUSES OF ROAD ACCIDENTS



ACCIDENT- PRONE ROADS

There are some places where accidents happen frequently. These have been identified and studied. Safety measures have been introduced and accidents at these spots have dropped significantly. However, drivers must still be vigilant, drive at slow speed and be extra careful when passing through these spots.

ACCIDENT-PRONE ROADS IN BRUNEI DARUSSALAM



Preliminary data shows that between 2011 and 2013:

□ Jalan Gadong has the highest number of accidents per km per year

□ Jalan Jerudong has the highest number of injury related accidents per km per year

**Preliminary data analysis based only on reported cases during 2011-2013 with location details.*

¹*Source: Identification of accident-prone roads and hotspots in Brunei Darussalam based on data 2011-2013 using Geographical Information System (2014), Centre For Transport Research, ITB*



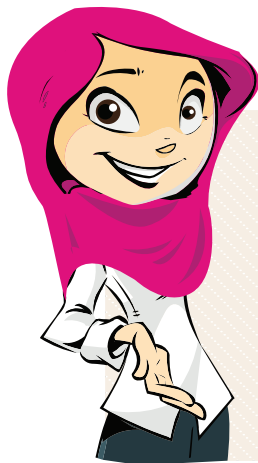
ACCIDENT STATISTICS

Description/Year	2011	2012	2013	2014 (Up to October)
Fatalities	47	28	32	19
Minor Injuries	630	444	446	288
Serious Injuries	69	45	64	34
Total Killed & Serious Injured	116	73	96	53

The proportion of contributory factors to road accidents recorded* were:

- a) Driver behaviour (85-95%)
- b) Road environment (3-4%)
- c) Vehicle defects (4-5%)

*Source: Department of Traffic Investigation and Control, RBPF (2014) and computed by Centre for Transport Research (CfTR), Institut Teknologi Brunei.



A car with an electronic braking system can help prevent self accidents (eg: skid off).

A study has shown that if all cars are equipped with Electronic Stability Control (ESC) or its equivalent, self- accidents can be reduced by 37%.
(Source: Monash University)



CHAPTER 18 —————

'SIKAP' & TRAFFIC OFFENCES

CHAPTER 18



WHAT IS SiKAP?

Si
SISTEM
(SYSTEM)

K
KESELAMATAN
(SAFETY)



A
AMALAN
(PRACTICE)

P
PEMANDU
(DRIVER)

SiKAP is an acronym for Sistem Keselamatan Amalan Pemandu (Driver Safety Practices System). It is a system where a driver will be awarded with a demerit point if he/she commits a traffic offence which can lead to either suspension or revocation of his/her driving license depending on the severity of the offence committed. The system is meant to be more of a corrective measure rather than penalising the driver.

Why was SiKAP introduced?

The system is designed to ensure drivers in Brunei Darussalam are more disciplined, careful and compliant with existing regulations. Through this system, enforcement agencies will be able to identify high risk drivers who may cause danger and road accidents.

No driver will be exempted from the system. It generally applies to all drivers including foreign drivers. This system is hoped to create a safer driving environment for all road users.

SiKAP: CATEGORIES & PENALTIES

How SiKAP is implemented?

There are nine (9) categories of offences that carry demerit points starting with 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 21 and 24 demerit points depending on the severity of the offences. Each category consists of offences mainly related to drivers attitude.

3

Carrying a load on a vehicle in a dangerous manner OR load falling off from a vehicle that may endanger other road users.

Vehicle left unattended with engine running and/or brakes not set causing possible movement of the vehicle and posing danger.

Failing to switch on vehicle headlights between sunset and sunrise.

Failing to keep left except when overtaking another vehicle or when turning to the right.

Failing to give way to ambulance, fire brigade or police vehicle.

Parking vehicles haphazardly, dangerously or illegally.

Turning or stopping without proper signals.

4

Stopping in a yellow box and obstructing traffic flow.

Driving a vehicle without owner's consent.

8

Exceeding the set speed limit of the road / for vehicle by up to 30 km/h

6

Driving a vehicle with bald tyres.

Installing red lights at the FRONT of a motor vehicle.

Installing white lights at the REAR of a vehicle other than reverse lights.

Installing lights other than white headlights at the FRONT of a vehicle.

Disobeying direction of traffic police.

Driving without valid motor vehicle licence (road tax).

Driving without valid driving licence.

Disobeying traffic signs or traffic lights.

9

Exceeding the set speed limit of the road / for vehicle by more than 30km/h up to 40km/h.

Not wearing protective helmet or not wearing it correctly.

Driver failing to wear a seat belt.

Driver failing to ensure that the front seat passenger wears seat belt.

Illegal racing or speed trials on roads or public places.

Using private vehicles for commercial purposes without valid licence or permit.

Driving a commercial or public transport vehicle exceeding the maximum number of passengers allowed.

12

Failing to stop and give way to pedestrians at zebra crossing.

Exceeding the set speed limit of the road / vehicle by more than 40km/h up to 50km/h.

Careless driving.

Using mobile phone while driving.

18

Exceeding the set speed limit of the road / for vehicle by more than 50km/h up to 60km/h.

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Reckless or dangerous driving.

21

Exceeding the set speed limit of the road / for vehicle by more than 60km/h.

24

Reckless driving causing death.

INCENTIVES UNDER SiKAP

If a driver has a clean driving record for 12 months from the last date of receiving demerit points, his accumulated demerit points will be **erased from the system**.

Drivers who have been suspended and have clean driving records for 24 months after the last date of suspension, his suspension record **will be erased from the system**.

In addition, if the same driver attends a short driving course at LTD, his suspension period will be reduced as follows:

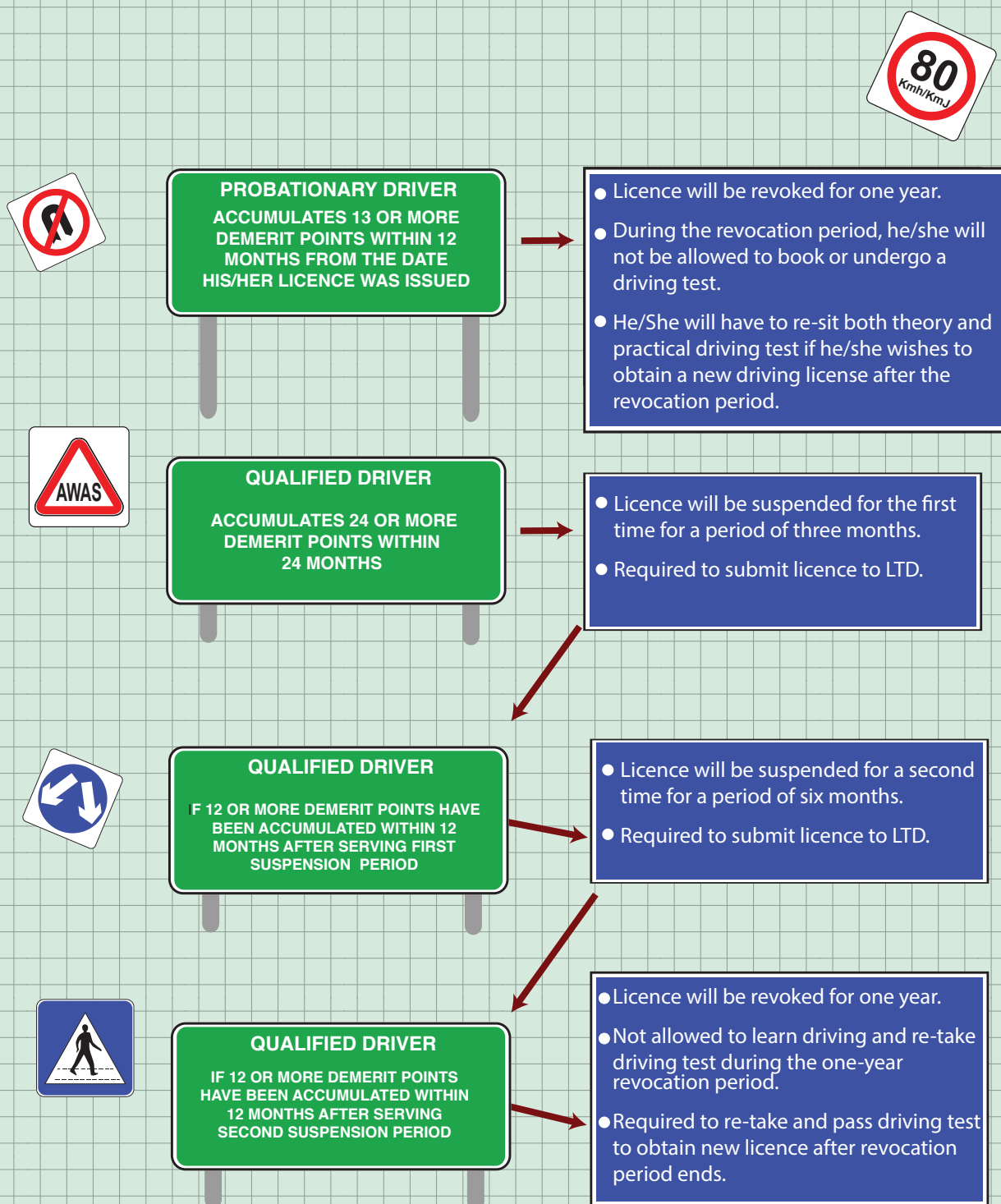
- ➔ 3 months to **1 months**; and
- ➔ 6 months to **3 months**.

Vehicle owners who have not committed any offence and have a clean record for three continuous years will receive a **5% insurance premium discount on top of his “Non-Claim Bonus” (NCB) from participating insurance agencies** provided he has not made any claim on his NCB during that period.

Drivers who are liable for ‘first suspension’ may serve their suspension period at a later date provided that:

- ➔ Offences committed are not related to road traffic accidents; and
- ➔ They have passed the one day short course at LTD.

HOW THE SYSTEM WORKS



SiKAP OFFENDERS

Since the launching of SiKAP on 1st October 2013 up until 31st October 2014, the number of offenders amount to 5675 people.

➔ Accumulated 24 points and licence suspended = **8 Offenders**

(Driving licence suspended for 3 months)

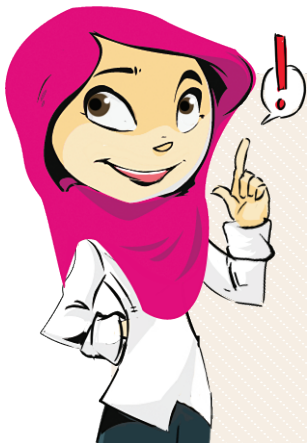
➔ Accumulated 21 points = **61 Offenders**

(Another single offence will result in driving licence suspended for 3 months)

➔ Accumulated 18 points = **160 Offenders**

(Another 1 or 2 offences will result in driving licence suspended for 3 months)

➔ Accumulated 12 points = **355 Offenders**



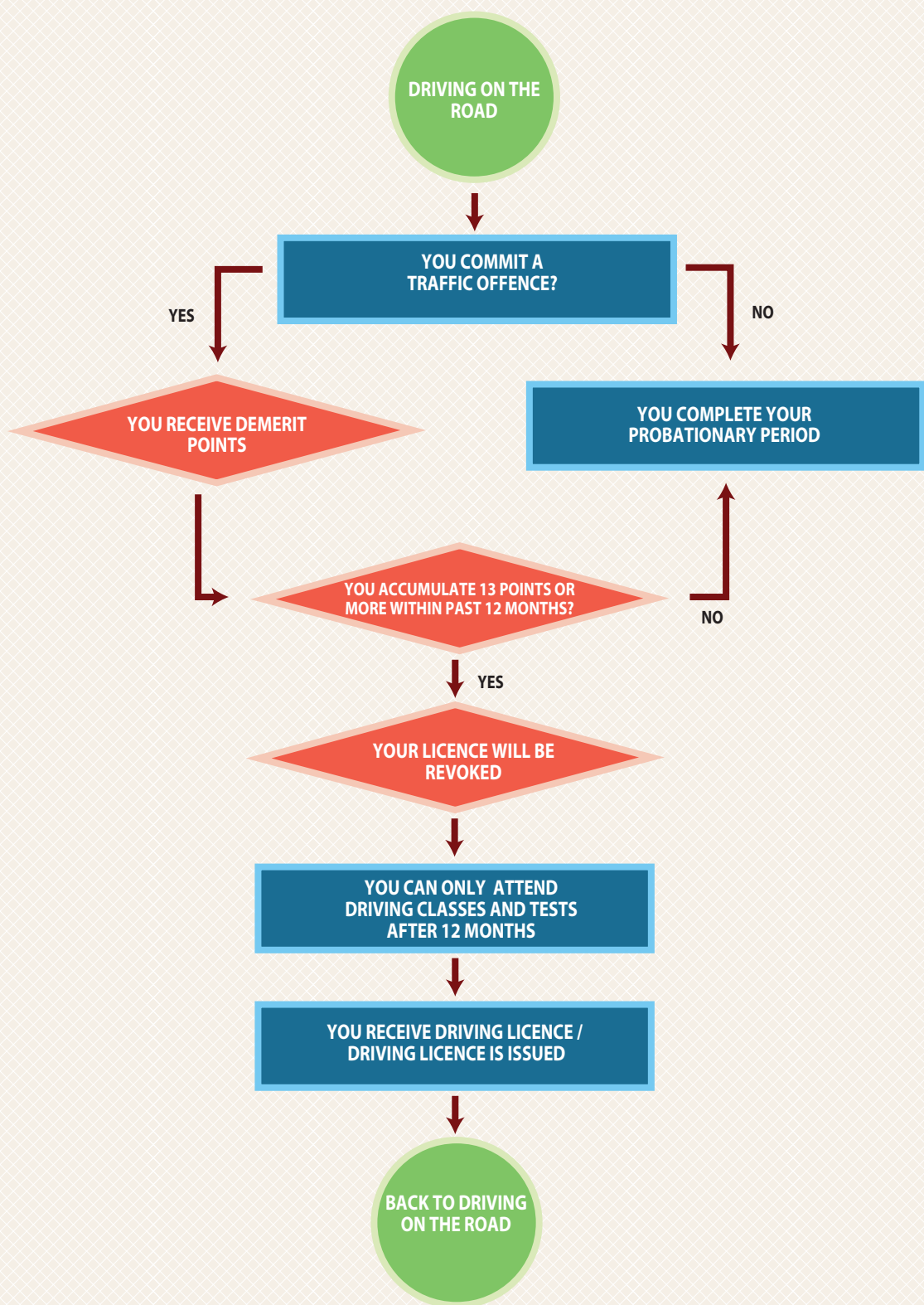
Important Reminder

If you are a driver holding a FOREIGN DRIVING LICENCE, you will be PROHIBITED from driving on the roads of Brunei Darussalam after ACCUMULATING 24 DEMERIT POINTS.

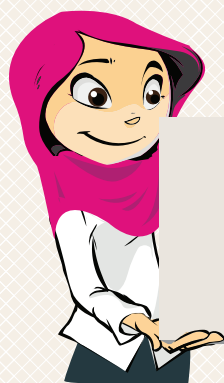


WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU COMMIT AN OFFENCE?

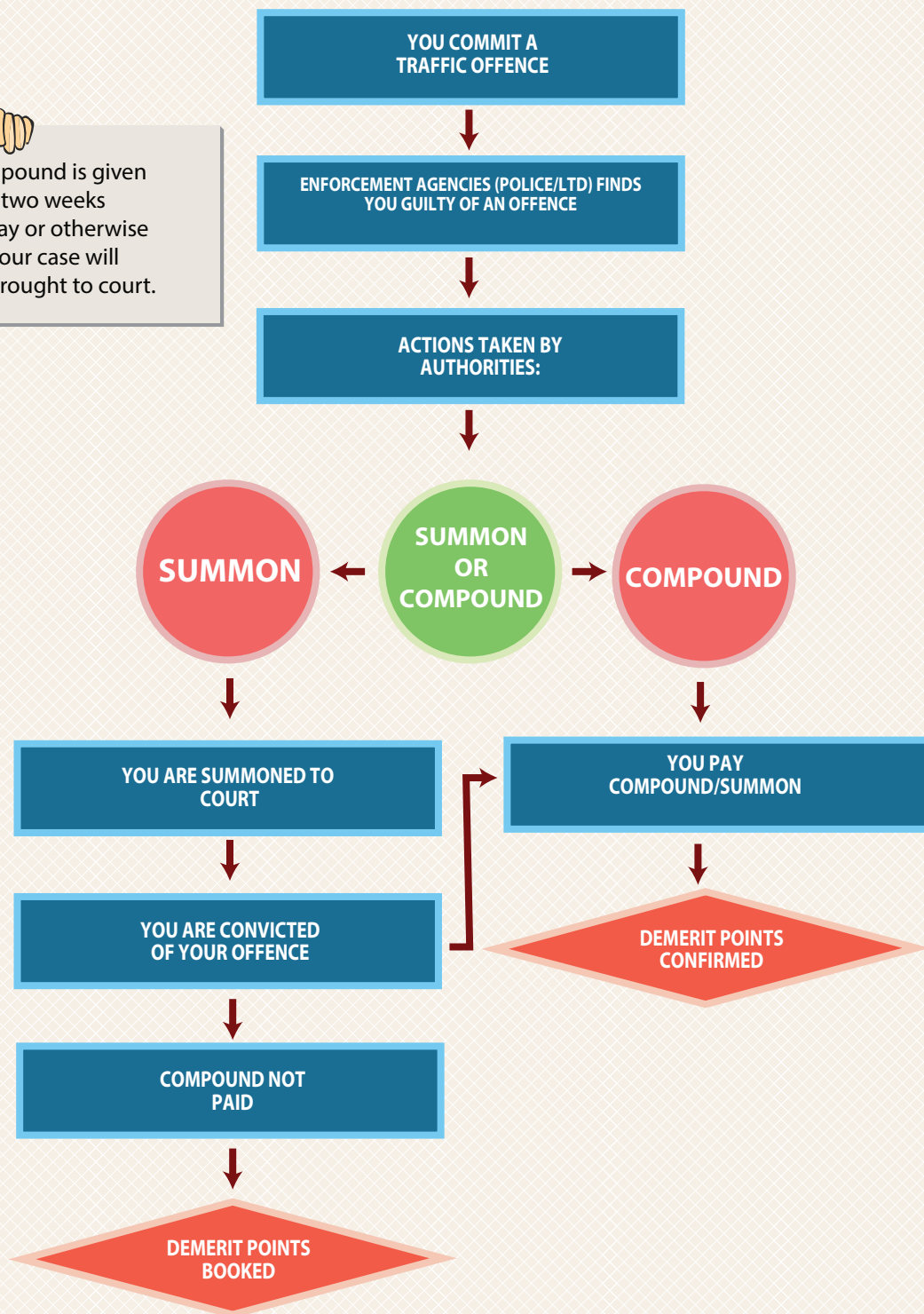
PROBATIONARY DRIVER



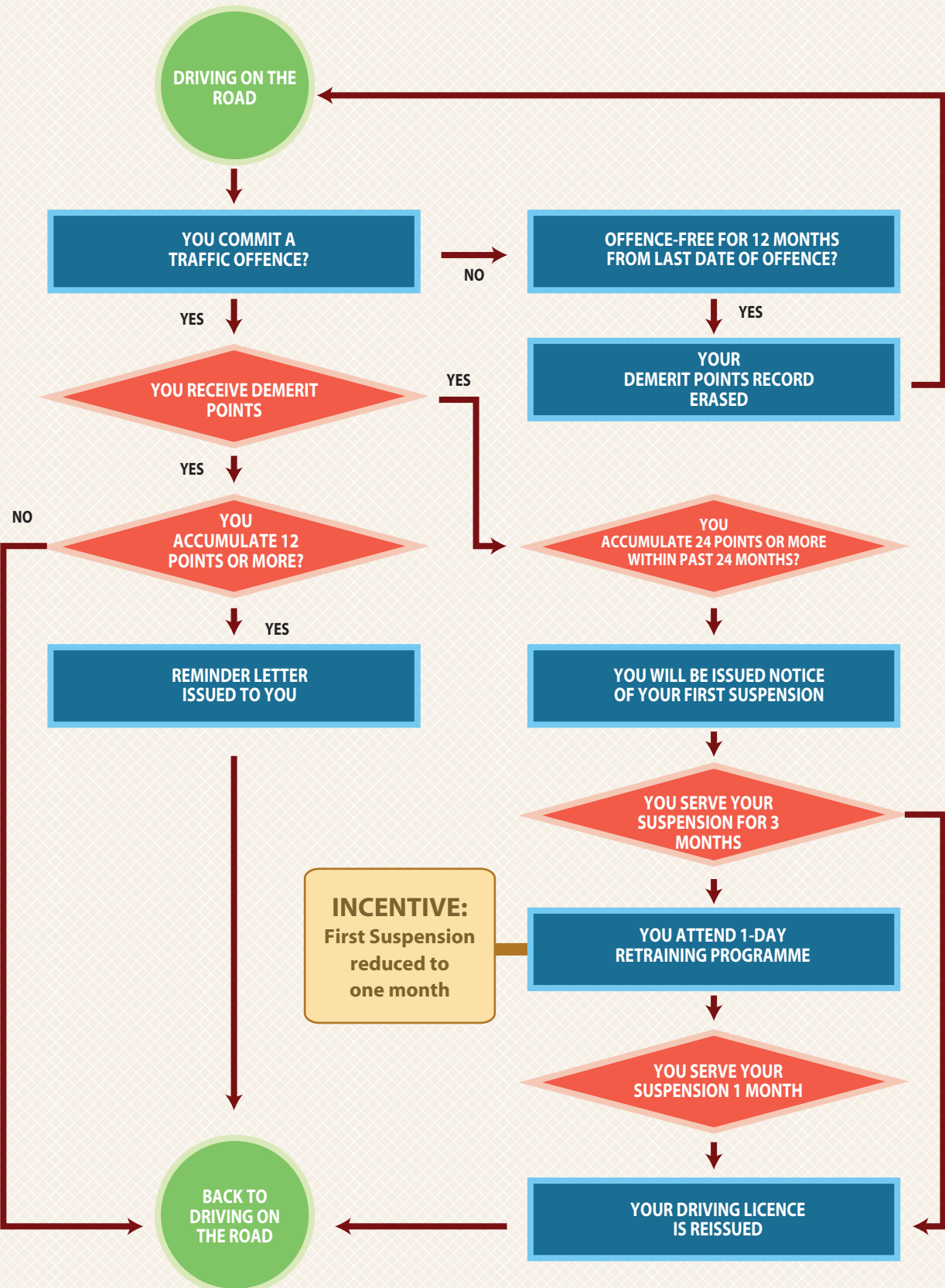
COMMITTING OFFENCE AND AWARDING OF POINTS



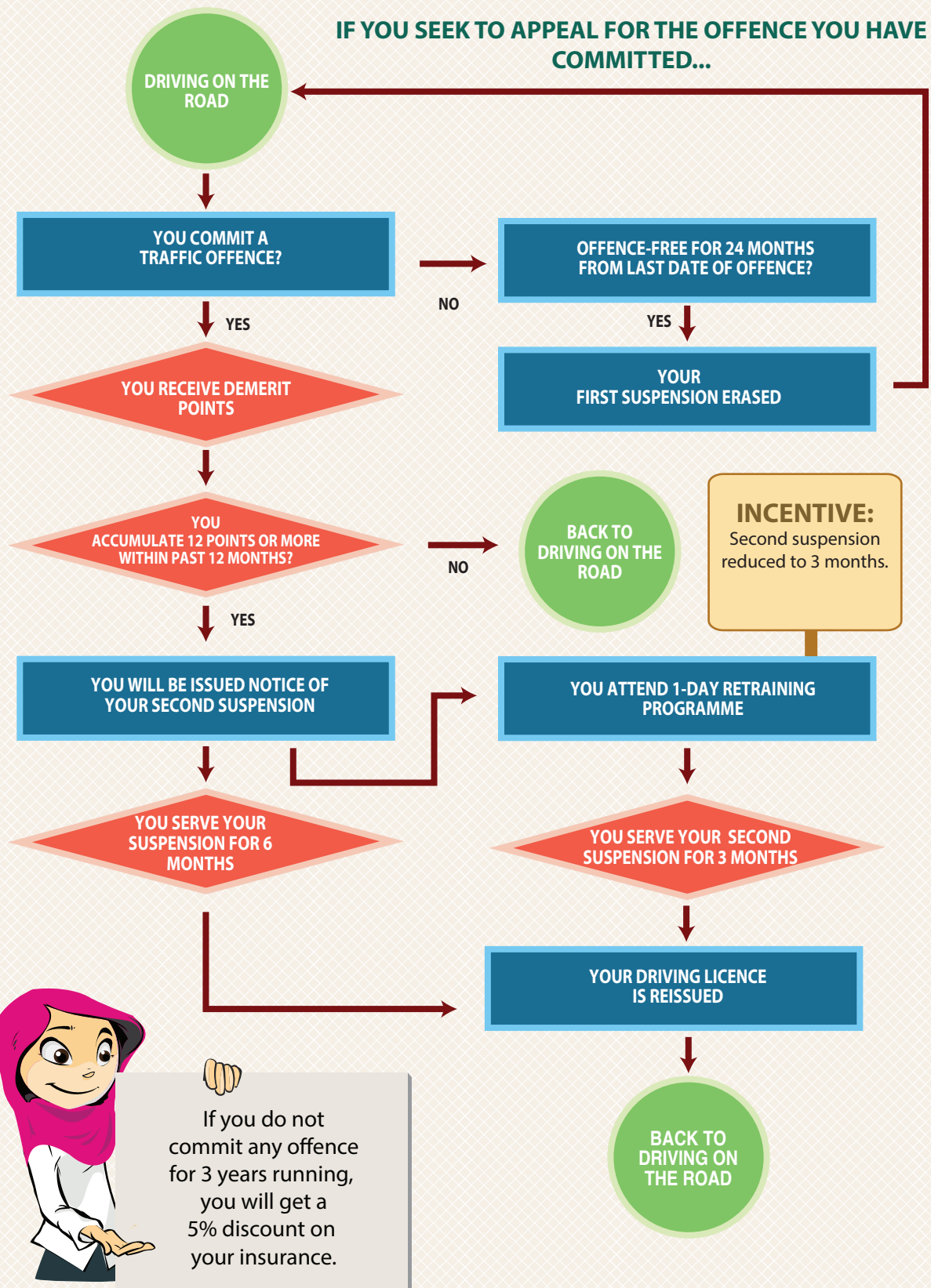
Compound is given
two weeks
to pay or otherwise
your case will
be brought to court.



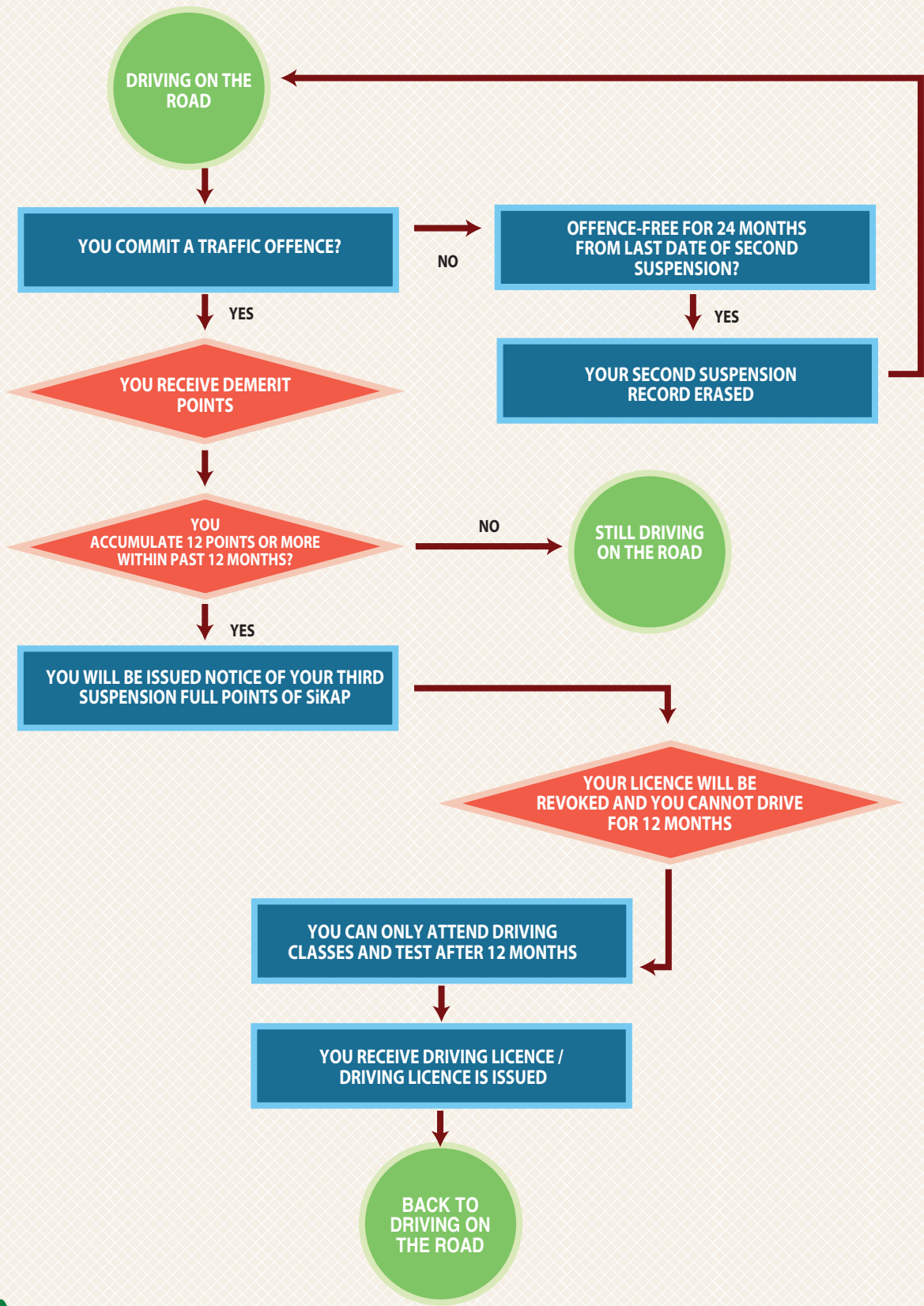
FOR QUALIFIED DRIVER (FIRST SUSPENSION & INCENTIVES)



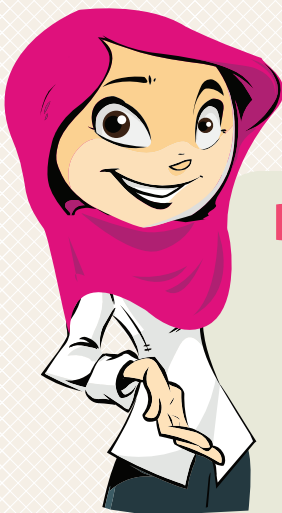
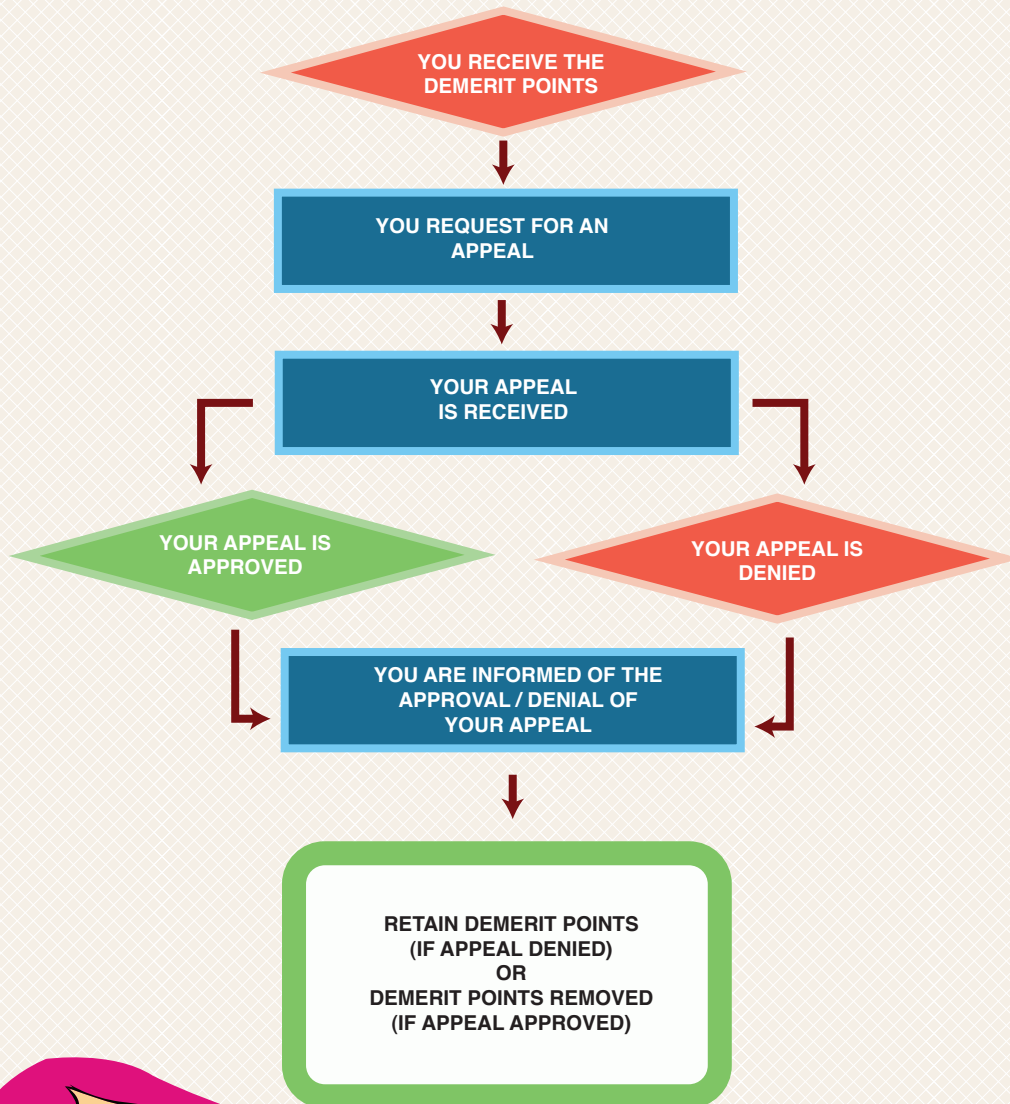
AFTER COMPLETING YOUR FIRST SUSPENSION



AFTER COMPLETING YOUR SECOND SUSPENSION



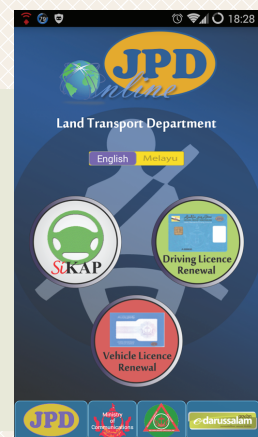
----- IF YOU SEEK TO APPEAL FOR THE OFFENCE YOU HAVE COMMITTED -----



Did You Know?

You can check your demerit points on the SiKAP mobile app.

The app is called 'online JPD' and is available for download for Android and iPhone.





TRAFFIC OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Driving without a valid driving	Section 16 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- 1st offence: B\$2,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Driving without a valid vehicle licence	Section 8 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months.
Driving without a valid insurance protection	Section 3 (1) Motor Vehicle Insurance (Third Party Risk) Chapter 90	- B\$1,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months. - The Court can also suspend the offender's licence immediately for not longer than 12 months starting from the date of the conviction.
Failure to show driving licence to police officer within 5 days when committing an offence	Section 23 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$1,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 month.
Speeding (driving over the speed limit)	Section 24 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- 1st offence: B\$600-\$2,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$600-\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months. - Details of the offence will be recorded in your driving licence. - The Court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 3 months beginning from date of conviction.

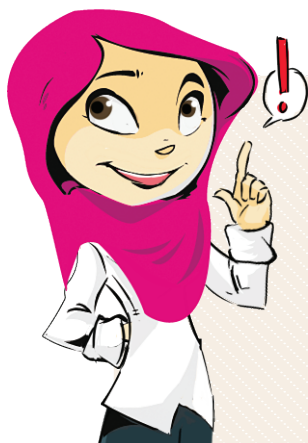
OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Section 26 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 2 years. - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 4 years. - The Court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 3 years beginning from date of conviction.
Dangerous and negligent driving leading to death	Section 27 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 7 years (same punishment applies for second and subsequent offence). - The Court can suspend your driving licence for life beginning from the date of conviction.
Negligent or dangerous driving	Section 28 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 2 years. - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$20,000 fine and imprisonment for 4 years. - The Court can suspend your driving licence for not longer than 3 years.
Careless driving	Section 29 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$600-\$5,000 fine and imprisonment for 12 months. - 2nd and subsequent offence: details of the offence will be recorded in your driving licence. - The Court can suspend your driving licence for not less than 18 months beginning from the date

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Using handphone when driving	Section 29A (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$600-B\$1,000 fine or imprisonment for 6 months or both. - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$600-B\$2,000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months or both.
Failure to give assistance to victim of an accident	Section 31 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$8,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 year. <p>If the injury is caused by you (as the driver of a motor vehicle), then your driving licence will be suspended for not longer than 2 years.</p>
Giving false information in the case of an accident that has happened	Section 32 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$2,000 fine
Failing to stop when an accident happens and failing to report the accident to a police station within 24 hours	Section 33 (1) (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$2,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Causing hurt or death to others when providing help, and if you are the driver of the motor vehicle that caused the accident which led to serious injury or death	Section 33 (6) (7) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1st offence: B\$3,000 fine or imprisonment for 12 months. - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$5,000 fine or imprisonment for 2 years.
Failure to give necessary information within 7 days if suspected of being guilty and giving false information	Section 34 (1) (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Taking a motor vehicle or trailer on the road without legal authorisation or reasonable cause	Section 35 Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$1,000 fine
Interfering with or taking a motor vehicle without consent	Section 36 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - B\$8,000 fine and imprisonment for 18 months.

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Driving a vehicle without permission of the vehicle's owner	Section 36 (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$10,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 years.
Leaving a vehicle without supervision and not turning engine off	Section 37 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- 1st offence: B\$2,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Not turning engine off when refuelling vehicle	Section 37 (2) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- 1st offence: B\$2,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Testing speed of vehicle or involved in a race without written permission from police commissioner	Section 37 A Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- 1st offence: B\$1,000 - B\$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months. - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$2,000 - B\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 12 months.
Disobeying instructions on road / traffic signboards	Section 39 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	- B\$600-B\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Disobeying orders of road / traffic police officer on duty	Section 39 (1) (b) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$600-B\$3,000 fine and imprisonment for 6 months.
Driving during a period where your driving licence has been suspended	Section 45 (a) (b) (c) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$6,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 year
Carrying more passengers than is allowed (for public service vehicles)	Section 72 (3) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 1 month.

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Not carrying certificate of fitness (for public service vehicles / heavy vehicles)	Section 76 (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68	- B\$4,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months.
Failing to stop at pedestrian crossing	Section 81A (1) Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 (2002 Amendment)	- 1st offence: fines not exceeding B\$1,000 or imprisonment for 3 months. - 2nd and subsequent offence: fines not exceeding B\$2,000 or imprisonment for 6 months or both.
Not putting on seat belt	Regulation 8(1) Motor Vehicle Regulations (Seat Belt), 1988	- fines not exceeding B\$2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or both.
Not putting on seat belts for children	Road Traffic Regulations (Seat Belts for Children), 2004	- fines not exceeding B\$2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or both.
Failing to stop at school crossings	Road Traffic Act Chapter 68 - Road Traffic Regulations (School Crossing Guard) 2006	- 1st offence: fines not exceeding B\$1,000 . - 2nd and subsequent offence: fines not exceeding B\$2,000 .
Carrying a load / items in an unsafe manner and pose danger to other road users (for example, carrying items than can easily fall off)	Regulation 27 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	- 1st offence: B\$200 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$500 fine
Not installing red flag (measuring 12 square inches) when carrying extended item(s)	Regulation 29 (2) Road Traffic Regulations 1955	- 1st offence: B\$200 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$500 fine.
Measurements of registration plate number of vehicle not following standard regulations	Regulation 51 Road Traffic Regulations 1955 Road Traffic (Identification Marks), 2008	- 1st offence: B\$1,000 fine - 2nd and subsequent offence: B\$2,000 fine and imprisonment for 3 months.

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES
Not installing vehicle licence on vehicle	Regulation 77 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	- B\$100 fine and imprisonment for 1 month.
Overtaking at bends or curved roads / bridge / hill / four-way junction (box junction)	Regulation 148 Road Traffic Regulations 1955	- B\$100 fine
Stopping, waiting and parking vehicle in position which can disturb or pose danger to other road users	Regulation 149(2) Road Traffic Regulations 1955	- B\$100 fine



Additionally, if there are controlled drugs found in a vehicle, it is assumed that the drugs belong to the owner of the vehicle until proven otherwise.

(Section 19 Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27)

OFFENCE	UNDER SECTION	PENALTIES/ACTION
Those (driver / passenger / both) suspected of consuming controlled drugs	Section 6 (b) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	<p>- 1st offence: B\$20,000 fine or imprisonment for maximum 10 years or both.</p> <p>- 2nd and subsequent offence: imprisonment for minimum 3 years.</p>
Vehicle is suspected or there are reasons to suspect a vehicle to be carrying controlled drugs or any related items that can be seized	Section 23 (1) (a) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to stop, enter and inspect said vehicle.
	Section 23 (1) (b) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to inspect anybody inside said vehicle.
	Section 23 (2) Drug Abuse Act Chapter 27	<p>All Narcotics Control Bureau Officers have the authority to seize and keep controlled drugs or any related items that can be seized as a result of the inspection.</p> <p>This power of authority also includes seizing and keeping any vehicles used to commit offences under the Act.</p>



CHAPTER 19

ROAD RAGE

CHAPTER 19



Stress from traffic congestions, discourteous drivers, road constructions and road blocks can lead to anger, aggressive and unsafe driving behaviour with disregard to safety thus endangering one's self and others.

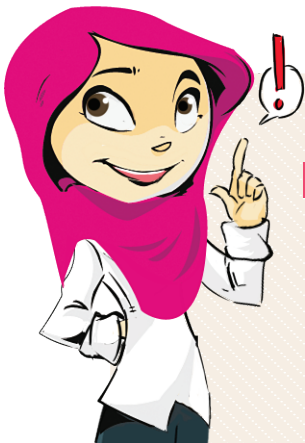
With the ever increasing number of cars and drivers on Brunei Darussalam roads, road rage is becoming a growing problem on the road.

MANIFESTATIONS OF ROAD RAGE

- ➔ Tailgating or following another vehicle too closely.
- ➔ Obscene gestures.
- ➔ Yelling, screaming and cursing.
- ➔ Deliberately cutting off other motorists in traffic.
- ➔ Intentionally causing an accident.
- ➔ Angry and hostile behaviour.
- ➔ Sounding the horn in an intimidating way.
- ➔ Flashing lights excessively.

STRATEGIES TO AVOID ANGER

- ➔ For Muslim drivers, recite zikir while driving.
- ➔ Use breathing tactics to calm yourself. Take a deep breath if something starts bothering you while driving.
- ➔ A number of factors that leads to a person misbehaving on the road could be attributed to elements of stress, irrationality and lack of righteousness. Anger could build up from workplace, family commitments, fears or anxiety about driving, being in a traffic jam and an urgent need to get somewhere.
- ➔ Plan your journey and give ample time to reach your destination. Study the peak hours of traffic and identify alternative roads to beat the traffic.



Important Reminder

Forgive when others make mistakes. No one is perfect, learn to drive proactively, not aggressively and drive with courtesy. With safe driving mentality, you can avoid traffic violations and accidents.



HOW TO DEAL WITH ROAD RAGE

- ➔ **Back Off from Aggressive Drivers**
When you encounter an aggressive driver, do not try to counteract. Instead, take a deep breath while remaining calm. Then you can defuse a potentially violent situation.
- ➔ **Know Your Own Driving Style**
One may not realise their driving skills and the effects it has on other drivers. Analyse your driving skills by asking your friends or family members. Based on the feedback, try to consider changing your driving habit.
- ➔ **Admit your mistake and apologize**
If you know that you made a mistake, then do not be ashamed to apologize as it does not hurt to do so. Raise your hands in apologetic manner. Most people can forgive if an apology is made.
- ➔ **Talk to others**
Share your road rage experience with members of your family and friends. This will help you to distress and better understand the situation and better protect you in future incidents.



CHAPTER 20

VEHICLE THEFT AND THEFT FROM VEHICLE



CHAPTER 20

VEHICLE THEFT

Vehicles may be stolen for a number of reasons and for a number of purposes.

➔ **To sell the entire vehicle**

One of the most common reasons to steal a car is simply to sell it again. Often thieves will take the car across border. To escape detection, registration numbers may be altered and the vehicle repainted.

➔ **To sell the parts**

Some thieves target cars for their spare parts as they could sell parts without detection as compared to selling a whole car. They may have access to workshops that provide stripping services of parts and circulating the parts in their own circle.

➔ **For own transportation**

Thieves will use a stolen car for a certain period of time and then abandon it somewhere to avoid detection by authorities.

WAYS TO PREVENT THEFT

Car Theft

- ➔ Lock all your doors and wind up all the windows even if you are going to be away for a short time. You never know, any potential thief could be eyeing your moves. Once you get away from the vehicle, they may make a swift move by driving your car away.
- ➔ Always park your car in well-lit areas which are frequented by people.
- ➔ Do not place any spare keys in your car, this may act against you. Thieves will find it easier to run away with your car.
- ➔ Do not leave any of your belongings in your car such as hand bags, laptops, or wallets. When valuables are hidden away, thieves will not take the risk of trying to break your car to find things to steal as this may take their time and potentially they could be spotted by people.
- ➔ Any documents relating to ownership of the car or insurance should not be kept in the car. Such documents must be kept in safe places such as the vicinity of your home.

Motorcycle Theft

- ➔ If you do not have a storage box for your helmet, carry it along. Do not leave it on the bike even for a short while.
- ➔ Do not leave other belongings unsecured.
- ➔ Install additional safety devices such as an immobiliser and an alarm.
- ➔ Park your motorcycle in well-lit areas which are frequented by people. Do not park at secluded areas.
- ➔ Use handlebar lock, cable lock or wheel lock to deter thieves.



CHAPTER 21 —————

FUEL SAVING TIPS

CHAPTER 21



Fuel economy

Fuel prices in Brunei have always remained the same. Though highly subsidized, petrol makes up a sizeable fraction of a person's monthly spending. Here are few fuels saving tips to boost fuel efficiency of your car.

Driving efficiently

- ➔ You use up more fuel by driving aggressively such as speeding, rapid acceleration and braking. Besides helping you to achieve fuel economy, driving sensibly is also safer.
- ➔ Anticipate the traffic and give adequate spacing to avoid unnecessary acceleration and braking.
- ➔ Shifts smartly. For a car with manual transmission, shifts the gears as soon as possible without accelerating harder than necessary.
- ➔ Automatic transmissions will shift up more quickly and smoothly if you accelerator moderately once the car gathers momentum.

- ➔ Use overdrive gears (highest gear) whenever possible. Use of overdrive gear will not only save fuel but reduce engine wear as well.
- ➔ Observe the speed limit and travel at a constant speed (especially on highways). Fuel mileage decreases rapidly once it reaches its optimal speed. For most cars, this is usually around 80-100km/h.

Check your tyre pressure regularly

The lower the tyre pressure, the more fuel the car needs to move it down the road.

Remove excess weight

Remove unnecessary weight from your car, as this will consume fuel as well. Smaller vehicles are more affected than larger ones.

Avoid engine idling

- ➔ Leaving your engine running while stationary consumes fuel.
- ➔ When waiting for someone, switch off your engine.
- ➔ Avoid driving during rush hours.
- ➔ Modern cars with their new engines do not need to be left running before being driven off safely.

Maintain Vehicle efficiency

- ➔ Regular servicing as recommended by the manufacturer will not only help you save fuel but will also reduce the chances of your car breakingdown and thus further spending.
- ➔ Check your tyre pressure regularly. The lower the tyre pressure, the more fuel the car needs to move it down the road.

Commuting

If you plan to commute, consider carpooling with friends or colleagues. This ensures you do not share the entirety of the costs as your friends will chip in together.

Turn the air-conditioning off

Turning your air conditioning on uses quite a bit of fuel. You may need to consider switching off the air conditioner when the temperature is not so hot.

Keep windows closed

Windows open, especially at highway speeds, increase drag and result in decreased fuel economy of up to 10%.

Purchase a fuel efficient vehicle

When buying a new vehicle examine the vehicle's rated fuel efficiency. Usually choosing a small vehicle with a manual transmission will provide you with great fuel economy.

Plan your route

Before you start off for your journey, you should plan your routing so as to avoid unnecessary mileage accumulation.



CHAPTER 22

ACCIDENTS & EMERGENCIES

CHAPTER 22



WHAT TO DO IN A CAR ACCIDENT

Traffic accidents can happen even to the most responsible driver. Being involved in one, can be a very scary and stressful experience to you and even your loved ones. Most people are not prepared for such situations.

Below are some tips on what you should do if you are involved in a car accident or as a witness, in order to prevent further injury, speed up the cleaning process and claim.



Stay Calm

After a crash, you will feel a whole range of emotions such as shock, stress, anger and helplessness. Being calm helps you regain your senses and stay in control of the situation, evaluating whether it is a major or minor accident.

Checking up on Yourself and Everyone Else

If it's a minor injury and you are able to move,

- ➔ Check to make sure you and your passengers (if any) are safe.
- ➔ If anyone is injured, call 991 for the ambulance.
- ➔ Make sure to switch off the engine and turn on the hazard warning lights to warn incoming traffic.
- ➔ If no one is injured and are able to move safely out of the vehicle, move away from the road to a safe location.
- ➔ Place the Warning Triangle sign behind your vehicle, at least 50 metres away, if you are able to do so or ask someone else to assist.
- ➔ Do not move your vehicle or the vehicles involved in the accident unless it is necessary to do so such as removing an injured person or it poses further danger.
- ➔ If you cannot move or you feel it is not safe to do so, then do not panic:
 - Keep your seatbelt fastened.
 - Turn on your hazard lights.
 - Then call 991, if possible (or ask anyone nearby to call)
- ➔ Do not try to move casualties unless it poses further danger.



Not all injuries can be seen or they may seem minor at first. If you or anyone is hurt even slightly, you should let the medical personnel examine you and those injured. Ignoring your conditions may turn your injuries into something more serious!

If it's a minor accident,

call the police and remain at the scene of the accident even if you are not injured until the police arrive. You don't have to make a statement straight away.

You should not discuss the accident with anyone except the police and your insurance claims representative. **Otherwise, your words may be used against you.**

... exchange important information with the OTHER DRIVER

involved in the accident – names, address, phone numbers, vehicle licence numbers, insurance companies' numbers and insurance policy numbers. If the other driver of the vehicle involved in the accident does not own the vehicle, **be sure to ask for the contact details of the actual owner. List down important details of the accident.**



Try asking any nearby witnesses to get their side of the story of the accident. Get their names and contact details. These witnesses can be called to aid in the investigation process.

Did You Know?

Failure to give assistance to victim of a road accident is a traffic offence and is subject to a fine of \$8,000 and imprisonment for 1 year. If the injury is caused by the driver of the motor vehicle, then his/her driving licence will be suspended for not longer than 2 years.





Take Note

01

YEAR MANUFACTURED

02

MAKERS

03

MODEL

04

COLOURS

05

DATE OF EVENT

06

TIME OF EVENT

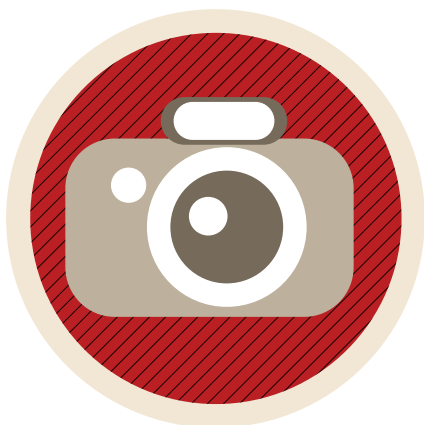
07

DIRECTION OF VEHICLE

08

WEATHER CONDITION

09

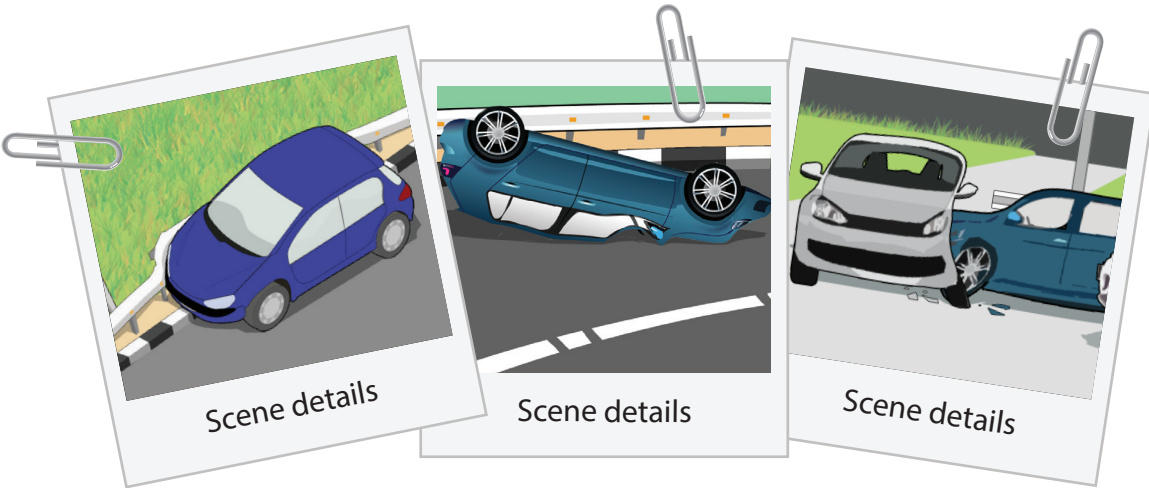
TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SCENE**DAMAGES OF VEHICLES****A****ROADS****B****ANY ROAD SIGNS****C**

Detailed notes and photos of the accident scene can help the court and insurance agencies decide who is responsible for it.



Even if you think you could be responsible for the accident, it might not be the case.

That is why insurance companies say that you should not admit fault or accept blame at the scene unless proven otherwise.



Some victims of car accidents get traumatised by the experience to the point where it has the potential of affecting their daily lives even after it has happened a long time back.

If you display symptoms of being unable to sleep or having mood swings due to the effects of an accident, then try talking through the experience of the accident with friends or families whom you trust. Doing so will help you gradually move on from the experience and resume your daily, normal life completely. However, if the symptoms persist, then you may have to see a professional help.

Insurance Claim

You should report the accident immediately to the Police within 24 hours after the accident. Then, you should submit the report to the insurance company to expedite your claim (Please refer to Chapter 6 on Motor Insurance).

WHEN YOUR CAR BREAKS DOWN

Remain calm at all times

There is no need to panic thus just stay calm and assess the situation.



Switch on your hazard lights

Switch on your car's hazard lights to notify other road users that your car has broken down and so others should drive with care and consideration.

Put on a reflective vest at night

During the night, it is advisable to put on a reflective vest or wear bright clothing so that other road users can see you clearly wherever you are on the road and so they can drive with precaution.



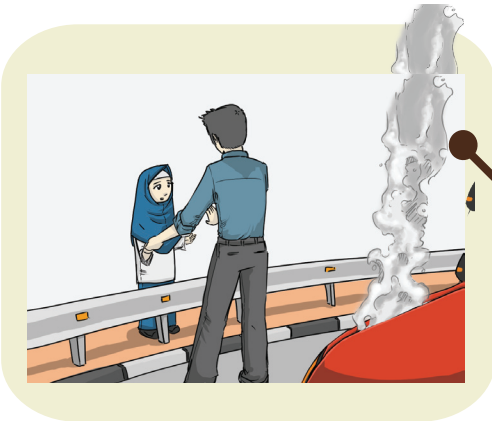
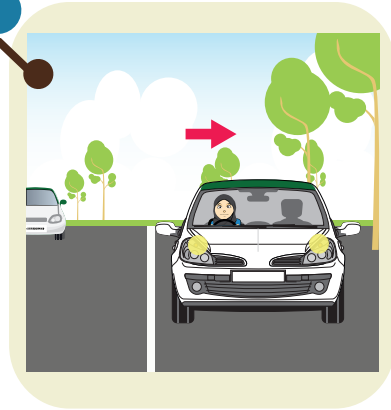
Did You Know?

A Multi Function Car Emergency Safety Break Hammer may save your life if you find yourself trapped in your car after an accident. It has safety tools such as a seatbelt cutter, a hammer designed to break your car windows and a combination of lights to attract help during night. You can find this useful life saver at department stores around Brunei Darussalam at an affordable price.



Move your car to the side

If possible, slow down and move the car to the side of the road so that it does not obstruct other vehicles from driving on the road. In the event where the car cannot move at all, get out of the vehicle and keep a safe distance from the car.

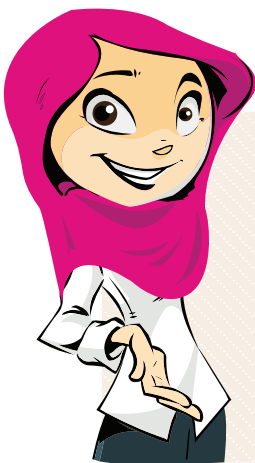


----- Escort your passengers safely

If you are bringing along passenger(s), escort them safely out of the car and move them to a safe location, preferably away from the road and the traffic. If you are on the highway, then please stay outside the guard rail.

Place a cone -----

If you have a vehicle breakdown triangle sign or a cone in your car, place it 50 metres or more from the rear of your car to alert other road users of your situation.



It is hoped that by following and remembering these tips, you will immediately know what to do in case your car breaks down on the road.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS & IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

Contact the appropriate emergency numbers so that the relevant authorities can come in and assist you.

AMBULANCE

991

Call in the ambulance so that they can come to provide medical assistance if you and / or your passengers receive injuries that require treatment.



AMBULANCE

ROYAL BRUNEI POLICE FORCE

993

Call in the police to report the accident so that they can investigate it thoroughly (what actually happens, any injuries sustained, who is at fault for accident).



Contact your insurance company too so that the sooner they know about the accident, the sooner they can start working to resolve your claims.

FIRE BRIGADE

995

Call in the fire brigade in case your vehicle gathers smoke so that they can come in to douse the flames to prevent another, albeit fiery, accident from happening.



So do not try to fix the situation by yourself but instead leave the fixing to the professionals.

SEARCH AND RESCUE

998

Discover that your loved ones have gone missing after the accident? Or that you find yourself in a deserted location with no help in sight? Dial '998' for help.

SEARCH
AND
RESCUE

I.C.E (IN CASE OF EMERGENCY)

It helps that you create emergency contact details in your mobile phone so that you immediately know who to call.

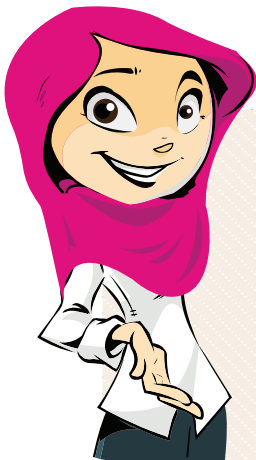
This emergency list will contain the names and contact details of your families and friends along with emergency numbers.

Just simply add in ICE (acronym for In Case of Emergency) to the names and contact details of people who you should call in case of an emergency.

Such convenience saves you time and headache from having to browse through the list and wondering who to call in case something happens to you – simply by typing in ICE.



This can only be done if your phone is not locked.



You can also place a sticker on your phone with the name of the person to be contacted during an emergency and their respective phone number.

TOOLBOX AND FIRST AID KIT

SAFETY TOOLS



You can buy a tool box at your local convenience store / vehicle store.

Alternatively, you can make your own tool box which can save you money and allow you to personally select the right tools for your vehicle.

You can put them all inside a small sports bag instead of a box, saving you more money.

Store the tool box / kit somewhere safe where you can easily remember where to find it, preferably in the trunk of your vehicle.

You will never know when you will be facing an emergency situation on the road, be it a vehicle breakdown or an accident.

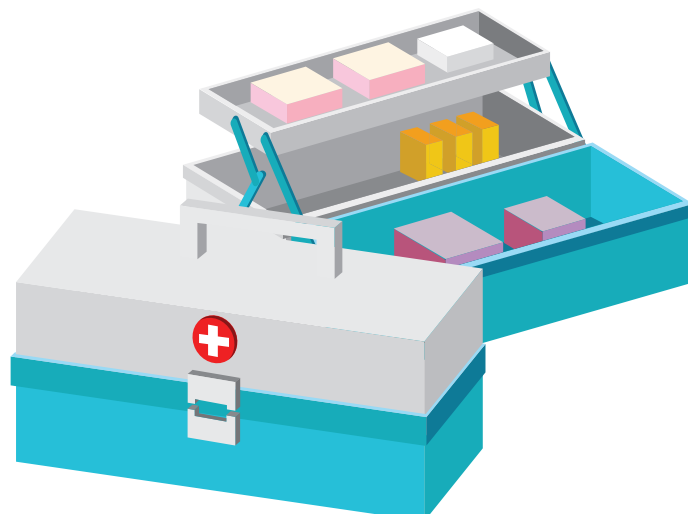
It is best to come prepared every time you hit the road.

Below are some of the things that should be stored in your vehicle which can help you when in a pinch.



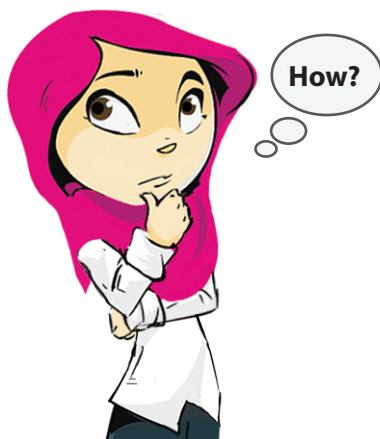
FIRST AID KIT

While waiting for the ambulance to arrive, you can spend your time treating any injuries sustained from an accident or that of a victim, if you are capable.



GIVING FIRST-AID TREATMENT

Simple first-aid procedures can greatly reduce impact of injuries leading to victims recovering faster or not suffering additional injuries if left untreated. However **DO NOT ATTEMPT PROCEDURES LIKE CPR UNLESS YOU ARE CERTIFIED**.



Reduce blood loss



Clear airway to enable victim to breath



Calmly approach and reassure the victim that everything is going to be okay



Call for emergency or have someone else do it



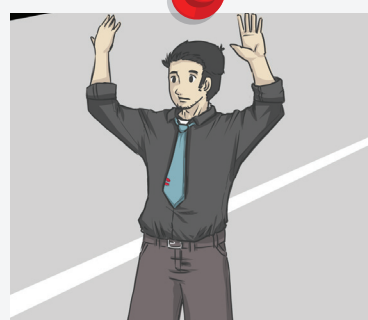
Perform Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) to restore breathing in victim



Treat minor bruises, wounds and cuts



Get body of victim in recovery and stable position to minimise movement



Have someone control the traffic



Do not
remove any
helmet worn by
victim.



Do not
feed victim with
foods or drinks.



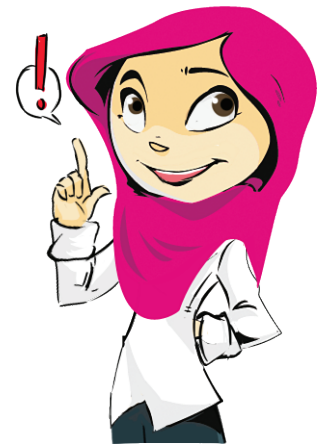
Do not
move victim
under any
circumstance.

If you have never performed any first-aid treatment, understandably you will be nervous to touch, or treat a victim of a road accident.

But through courage and focus in performing those simple first-aid procedures, you can increase the victim's chances of survival prior to him or her being handed over to the emergency authorities.

You can try to learn first aid skills from relevant organisations such as your local hospital.

Give yourself a shot to learn such immensely valuable skills – who knows when the time comes where you will be called upon to save lives on the road.





CHAPTER 23 —————

DRIVING IN AND OUT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

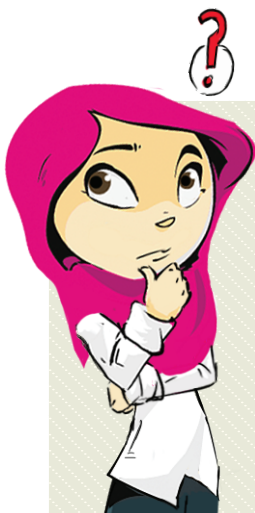
CHAPTER 23



Driving across border can be such joyful and rewarding experience if you plan your journey properly, have the right documentations and follow the traffic rules and regulations of the country of destination.

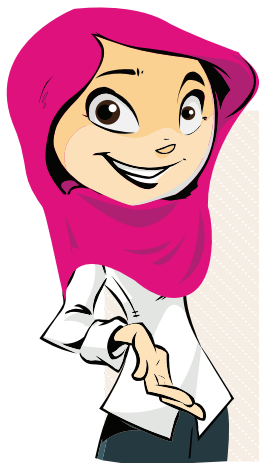
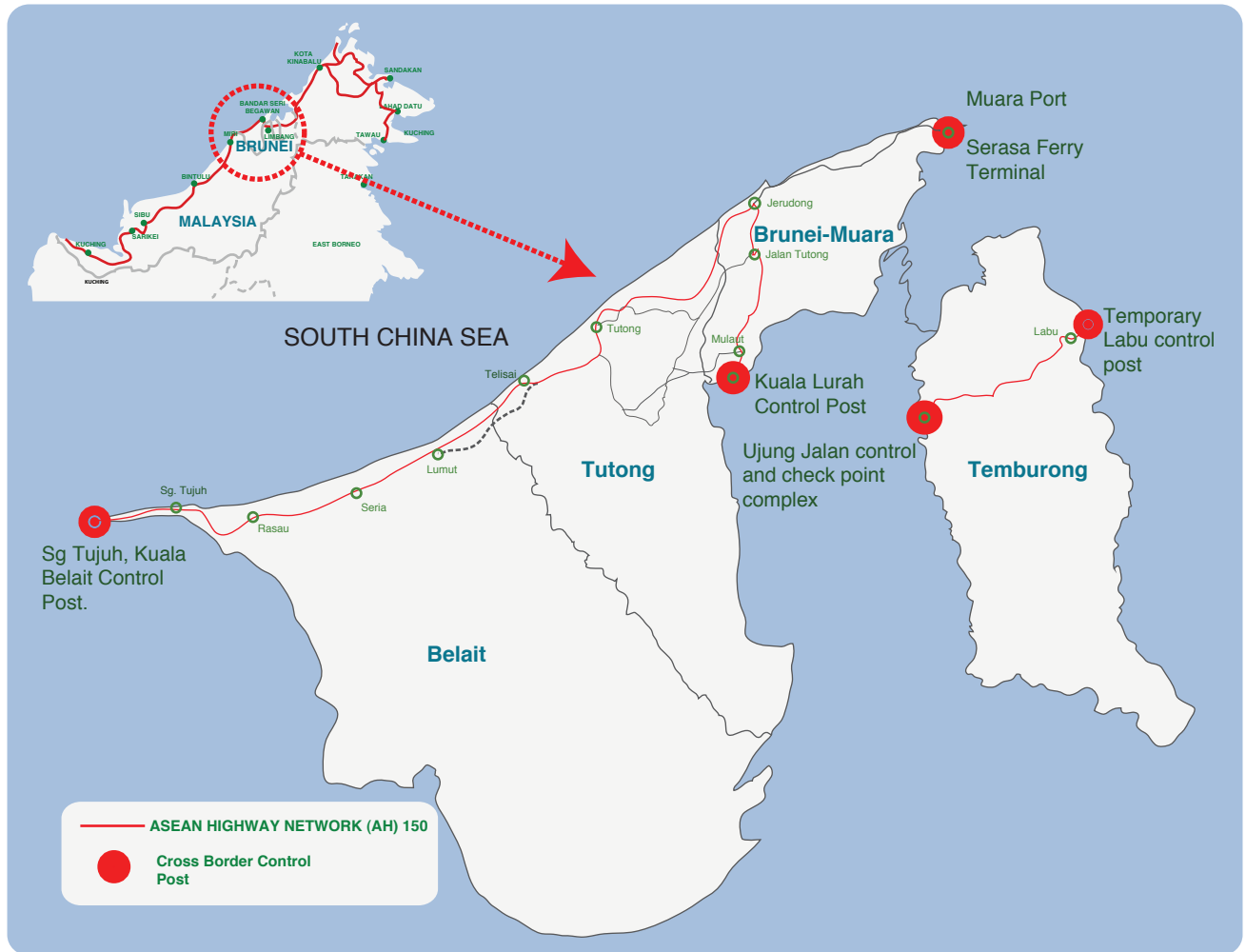
AH150

A road network in the form of highways numbered AH150 was completed in 1997 to make travelling by motor vehicles between the Sultanate and the Malaysian States of Sabah and Sarawak possible.



Did You Know?

The 'Friendship Bridge' between Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia was officially opened on 8th December 2013. The bridge is considered to be the last missing link connecting Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia.



The border Control Post operates daily from 6:00 am to 10:00 pm.

VEHICLE ENTRY PERMIT

When going in and out of Brunei Darussalam, drivers need to fill in Brunei Temporary Outward Form for private and commercial road vehicle as well as equivalent form from Malaysia.

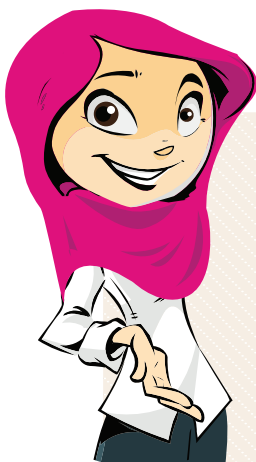
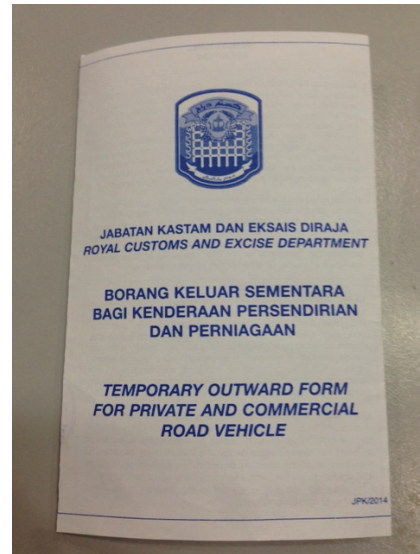
Brunei Temporary Outward Form for private and commercial road vehicle

Applicant must be the owner of the car. If otherwise, an approval letter from the owner must be submitted.

Temporary outward approval may be reused in any customs offices for such period not exceeding 3 months from the date of issue. The above form must be shown to the Proper Officer of Customs before departure from and upon arrival at such offices.

Every applicant and road vehicle used for temporarily outward purposes must meet the enforced Brunei Darussalam's Road Traffic Act.

Any modification and alteration to the parts and equipments of the said road vehicle during abroad must be declared to the Proper Officer of Customs upon arrival.



Every vehicle entering Brunei Darussalam from Miri must go through the Rasau Bridge Toll and pay a toll of \$3.00 for private vehicles and \$20.00 for commercial vehicles.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES GOING IN AND OUT OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Commercial vehicles coming in from neighbouring countries are inspected at the Control Posts for valid documentation (eg. valid cross border permit) and conformance to Brunei Darussalam's rules and regulations.

Cross border permit for commercial vehicle

Commercial vehicle going in and out of Brunei Darussalam must apply for cross border permit from the Motor Transport Licencing Authority (MTLA). For more details you can call the Darussalam hotline 123 or you can visit MTLA at the following address:

MTLA
Land Transport Department Headquarters
Second Floor
Beribi, Jalan Gadong Bandar Seri Begawan BE1110
Brunei Darussalam

Vehicle Overloading

Any vehicle found to be overloaded beyond the permissible laden weight is subject to fine and may be required to unload or return to country of origin.

Land Transport Department Control Posts



Control Post Inspection
SUNGAI TUJUH,
KUALA BELAIT



Control Post Inspection
LABU, TEMBURONG



Control Post Inspection
FERRY TERMINAL,
MUARA



Control Post Inspection
PUNI, TEMBURONG



Control Post Inspection
KUALA LURAH, BRUNEI MUARA

GLOSSARY

A

Acceleration:

The rate of change of speed over time.

Air bags:

Vehicle safety devices consisting of cushions that inflate rapidly upon a high speed collision. Safeguard occupants of vehicle by cushioning them during the collision, absorbing collision impact and protecting them against sustaining major injuries when striking vehicle interior such as steering wheel or windscreen. Stored in various side and front locations of passenger seating positions such as in the steering wheel.

Air filter (in motor vehicles):

A device which clears solid substances from the air such as dust and mould which may disrupt the effectiveness of the vehicle's air-conditioner and heating system.

All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV):

A vehicle that travels on low pressure tyres with a seat straddled by driver and uses handle bars for steering. Designed to travel on various types of terrain, hence its name. Also known as a **quad**, **quad bike**, **three-wheeler** or **four-wheeler**.

Alternator belt:

A type of belt that recharges the battery of a vehicle by giving the battery enough power to start up the vehicle.

Automatic transmission:

A type of transmission in a motor vehicle which can automatically changes gear ratios as the vehicle moves to change speed and engine power without the driver having to shift (change) gear ratios manually. Also known as an **automatic gearbox**. Different from **manual transmission**.

B

Battery (in motor vehicles):

A type of an electrical battery that supplies electric energy to a motor vehicle. Powers motor, lights, ignition system of vehicle's engine, radio and other electrical appliances.

Battery Warning Light:

An icon that lights up briefly when car key is inserted into ignition switch and turned to the 'on' position. Turned off after engine is activated. Also to indicate if the battery has not been charged or there is a fault with the alternator by remaining lit when driving.

Beating the red light:

The act of a motor vehicle speeding when the traffic light just turns red (signaling motor vehicles to slow down and stop in allowing others from another lane or junction to cross first) so that the driver do not to have to wait for turn to drive on. Similar to driving in a hurry and not wanting to slow down and stop. Hence, the driver tries to beat the red light and cross safely just before the other motor vehicles move.

Bends:

A type of road that is not straight but crooked or shaped like a zigzag (bendy). There are different types of road bends, such as **double bend** which is a road or path containing two bends and some roads containing more than two bends (**series of bends**). Also varies in degree of bendiness such as **sharp bends (zigzag)** and **gradual bends (half-circular)**.

Bicycle rack:

A set of bars secured to the roof or rear of a motor car. Used to carry bicycles.

Blind spots:

Areas outside a vehicle that a driver cannot directly see when operating the vehicle, even when using rear view and side view mirrors. Varies in sizes depending on type of vehicles such as cars, trucks and aircrafts. Some types of vehicle have no blind spots at all, such as bicycles and horses.

Brake:

A mechanical device that stops movement.

Brake fluid:

A type of hydraulic fluid used in hydraulic brake and clutch machineries in most motor vehicles and other types of vehicles. Converts force into pressure to increase braking force and makes vehicles slow down and stop.

Brake lights:

Red lights at the rear of vehicle that turn on when brake pedal is pressed to visually alert other drivers that vehicle is ready to slow down and stop.

Brake reaction time:

The time between when a driver notices the need to brake and when the brake is used.

Brake warning light:

An icon that lights up when car key is inserted into ignition switch and turned to the 'on' position. Turned off when handbrake is released. Also to indicate if handbrake is not completely released or low level of brake fluid in the reservoir by remaining lit when driving.

Braking distance:

The distance a vehicle travels from time the brakes are pressed until the vehicle stops completely.

C**Camshaft:**

A rotating cylindrical shaft that controls the flow of vaporised fuel in an internal combustion engine.

Carriageway:

Width of the road which allows vehicles to move laterally without any physical obstruction. Can consist of one or more lanes. Varies in size and design; for example, a single carriageway is a road that has one carriageway with one or more lanes whereas a dual carriageway has two carriageways separated from each other by a physical barricade in the middle. Also known as a **roadway** (US English).

Car park:	A cleared area used only to park vehicles. Present in places where motor vehicles are the dominant form of transportation such as schools and shopping malls. Also known as a parking lot .
Changing lane:	The act of a vehicle moving from one lane to a new lane on the road that travels in the same direction as the initial lane. Usually in situations where a driver wants to move faster but is slowed down by a slow-moving vehicle in front or the intended destination is on the path of the other lane.
Chevron:	A V-shaped pattern marked on the road as a road sign to guide motorists to drive around curves.
Child restraint:	A safety seat specifically designed to protect infants and young children (7 years or younger) from injury or death during a collision. Secured to vehicle seat. Sold separately. Also known as a child safety seat .
Child safety lock:	A type of lock installed into the doors of the rear passenger seat that prevents the doors from being opened by children passenger sitting at back of a vehicle when it is moving on the road and when it is stationary. Designed to be hard to unlock for young children passenger but not for older children and adults.
Clutch (pedal):	A mechanical device that transmits engine power and therefore speed to the vehicle from the engine to the wheels by stepping on the pedal with the left foot and then engaging and disengaging the gears in a gearbox handled by a lever.
Colourblindness:	A condition where the person cannot see or perceive colour differences under normal lighting conditions (cannot distinguish / differentiate one colour from the other).
Combustion chamber:	A part of the engine where fuel is burned to power it (engine).
Commercial vehicle:	Any type of motor vehicle that is used for transporting goods and passengers, and getting paid for such services, such as buses and taxicabs. Different from private vehicles .
Compression-ignition engine:	An engine that uses heat of compression to ignite fuel injected into combustion chamber. Different from a spark-ignition engine .
Coolant:	A fluid that flows around the engine to prevent it from overheating (which affects vehicle performance) by relocating the heat produced by the engine to other parts of vehicle which use or remove heat. Stored in a coolant tank or reservoir.
Cooling fan belt:	A belt connected to the crankshaft of the engine which turns on the cooling fans to draw in air through the radiator to cool the engine.
Crankshaft:	A device located in the engine of a vehicle which converts the reciprocating movement formed by the engine's moving pistons into a rotational force that moves the (tyre) wheels in a circular motion enabling the vehicle to move forward.

Cubic Capacity

The measurement of total displacement of the engine and it is the area which all of the cylinders displace during engine operation.

Cycling pathways:

Sets of man-made paths separate from roads that are used for cycling.

D**Demerit Points System:**

A system where the driver will be awarded with demerit points for committing a traffic offence which can lead to his or her licence revoked or suspended depending on the severity of the offence committed and the number of demerit points accumulated after a certain period of time.

Demister:

A heating device to remove condensation and misting building up on windscreen which can reduce visibility, especially during cold weather conditions. Also known as a **defogger** or **defroster**.

Dipstick (in motor vehicles):

A measuring stick used to measure quantity of fuel or motor oil in a motor vehicle which is stored in a space that is unreachable (small tube). Insert stick and remove it to measure the extent of it being covered by fuel or oil which indicates the amount available.

Distributor:

A device that transfers electricity (and electric spark) from ignition coil to spark plugs. Part of **ignition system**.

Door warning light:

An icon that lights up to indicate that one or more doors of a vehicle are not closed securely.

Double-parking:

The oft-illegal act of parking a vehicle over the lines separating two designated parking spots, taking up more space to park than necessary. Also applies to parking parallel alongside a motor vehicle already parked at a kerb.

Driver:

A person who operates the vehicle to travel. Also known as a **motorist**.

Driving:

The act of controlling the direction and movement of a vehicle such as a car, truck or bus.

Direction indicator switch:

A switch that activates flashing yellow lights outside the vehicle to signal driver's intention to change direction (such as making a turn or changing lane) to other drivers so as not to confuse them and avoid an accident. The lights flash in the intended direction the driver wants to take. Also known as a **turn signal switch**.

Driving circuit:

An area designed to simulate real-life driving to help learner drivers practise driving a motor vehicle through different traffic scenarios without the real-life challenges such as actual pedestrians and vehicles.

Driving examiner:

A person authorised to assess learner drivers during the practical driving test to see if they can pass the test to be able to obtain the full driving licence.

Driving instructor:

A person hired to teach a learner driver on how to drive a vehicle, often to prepare him or her for an upcoming practical driving test. The driving instructor also manages classes, teaching learner drivers the theory of driving, road safety and road/traffic rules amongst other topics.

Driving licence:

An official document stating that the licence holder is legally allowed to operate one or more types of motor vehicles such as a motorcycle, car or truck without in-vehicle supervision. Also known as a **driving permit** or **full driving licence**.

Driving school:

A school that teaches learner drivers the theory / basics of driving and road safety, in preparing them for the written and practical driving test.

E**Engine:**

A machine designed to convert energy into kinetic energy to move an object. In motor vehicles, the engine converts heat and electrical energy into kinetic energy for the drivers to operate them (to move). Also known as an **internal combustion engine**. There are two types of engines in motor vehicles – **spark-ignition engine** and **compression-ignition engine**.

Engine warning light:

An icon that lights up when there is a malfunction in the vehicle's engine. It is best not to proceed in such case, and instead stop and call for a mechanic to inspect the vehicle.

Expressway:

A highway (road) designed for high-speed vehicle traffic with no traffic lights, intersections or buildings to hinder traffic flow but instead assisted by overpasses and underpasses across it. Designed to improve road safety, vehicle's fuel consumption and travel times.

F**Footbrake:**

A type of brake used to stop vehicle movement (keep it stationary) and operated by stepping one's foot on its pedal (hence the term).

Front seat:

The seating inside a vehicle facing the windscreen, consisting of a driver's and passenger's seat.

Fuel filter:

A type of filter in engine which removes contaminants such as dirt and dust particles from fuel, preventing rapid wear and tear of fuel pump and injectors (which inserts fuel to engine) and also improving vehicle performance with more fuel being burnt effectively with less contaminants.

Fuel gauge:

A meter that displays the amount of fuel left in a vehicle's fuel tank.

Fuel injector:

A machine that injects fuel into the engine to operate a motor vehicle.

Fuel warning light:

A yellow or orange light that will light up in intervals when vehicle's fuel is very low, indicating the need to refuel at a petrol station immediately if driver intends to continue his or her journey.

Full driving licence:

A type of driving licence that states the holder is able and allowed to drive one or more vehicles on the roads competently with minimal to zero in-vehicle supervision. Applied for and obtained after passing the practical driving test. Also known as a **driving licence**, **driving permit** or **driver's permit**.

G**Gas pedal:**

A device that controls fuel and air supply to the vehicle's engine. Operated by (right) foot and is pressure sensitive (the harder the pedal is pressed, the more power being released and vehicle will move faster). Also designed as a fail-safe in that it automatically returns to an idle position when not pressed on (vehicle slowing down). Also known as an **accelerator** or a **throttle**.

Gearbox:

A machine connected to the gear lever. Contains an assembly of parts such as gears (to change speed) and propeller shaft (to transmit power from engine to wheel). Also known as a transmission.

Gear lever:

A device used to change gears in order to change vehicle speed as well as moving it forward, in reverse or stay neutral. Also known as a **gear stick**.

Gear ratios:

Ratio of angular velocity of input (small) gear to angular velocity of output (large) gear. Speed and engine power of the vehicle are influenced by the revolutions (turning speed) of the gears. Greater revolutions result in powerful and faster speed when driving.

H**Handbrake:**

A type of brake that keeps a vehicle stationary by locking in the tyres to prevent it from moving further and is operated by hand (hence the term). Also known as a **parking brake** or an **emergency brake**.

Handling:

A term to describe how a vehicle performs in terms of turning, cornering and stability when driving in a straight line.

Hazard warning light:

A light that prompts both direction indicator lights to flash simultaneously when the hazard warning light switch is turned on. Intended to be used to alert drivers in the event of a car breaking down suddenly on the road.

Headlights:

A lamp attached to the front of a vehicle that lights up the road ahead when light switch is turned on. Also known as a headlamp. There are two types of headlights – **low beam** and **high beam headlights**.

Head-on collision:

A type of traffic collision where the front ends of two vehicles hit into each other. Different from a **side collision** and **rear-end collision**.

Head rest:

A safety feature in motor vehicles attached to the top of each seat (driver and passenger seats) that prevents the head of the occupant of seat from being thrown violently backward in a collision, thus preventing or reducing whiplash injuries and broken neck. Also known as a **head restraint**.

High beam headlights:

Headlights that produce much brighter lights covering greater distances than low beam headlights. As such, it is best used when driving alone on the road since their very high brightness can temporarily blind other drivers when they see them.

High beam indicator light:	An icon that lights up to indicate that a high beam headlight is in use or is active.
Highway Code book:	A guide book provided by driving schools to learner drivers which contain rules and advices designed to promote safe and proper driving.
Highway Code written test:	A multiple choice question test which learner drivers must pass in order to be allowed to practise driving a motor vehicle on the driving circuit and certain public roads.
Hit-and-run:	The act of leaving an accident scene without stopping or helping the injured party. A serious offence.
Horn button:	A button that emits a loud honking sound when pressed. Longer press produces a longer and louder honking sound. Intended to be used to alert other drivers or avoiding a potential collision. Generally located on the middle of the steering wheel.
Hump bridge:	A type of bridge which is arched like a hump in the middle, its top higher than the ramps on both sides. Enables motor vehicles to cross between two places over a body of water, valley or road, but most often where a road is impractical to install.

I

Ignition coil:	A device that converts small voltage of electricity from battery into thousands of volts required to create an electric spark in spark plugs to ignite fuel in engine. Part of ignition system .
Ignition switch:	A switch that turns on or off a vehicle. Activated by inserting a car key. Also known as a starter switch or a starter .
Ignition system:	A system used for igniting fuel-air mixture to power motor vehicles. Consists of a spark plug , spark plug cables , an ignition coil , a distributor and a rotor .
Instrument panel:	A control panel placed in front of the driver's seat inside the vehicle which houses the instruments and controls used to operate the vehicle. Also known as a dashboard .
International Driving Permit:	An official document that enables the holder to drive a motor vehicle in any foreign countries that recognise and acknowledge the document.

J

Jumper cables :	Electric cables which connect two motor vehicles in an effort to start a vehicle unable to self-start due to insufficient electric power to starter switch from battery. Extra electric power travels from battery of vehicle providing the power through the cables and then to the battery of vehicle unable to self-start.
Junction:	A location where multiple roads intersect, enabling vehicles to change from one road to another, different road. There are different types of junction depending on its shape and number of roads connected, such as a Y-junction and a T-junction .

K**Kerb:**

A concrete edge which connects a raised platform such as a pavement or crosswalk to an unraised road. **Curb** in US English.

L**'L' plates:**

A white square plate displaying a large red 'L' letter attached to the front and back of a vehicle used by a learner driver to practise driving on the practice circuit and public road. To inform other drivers of the status of the driver as a learner driver. The 'L' stands for 'Learning' / 'Learner driver'.

Licence class / classes:

Classification of different types of motor vehicles by numbers based on their respective specifications. Often shown on the back of a driving licence. For example, a class 3 vehicle is generally a car not exceeding 4480 pounds (2032kg) and is used for private or commercial purposes.

Licence plate:

A metal or plastic plate attached to a motor vehicle that displays its registration numbers and letters for official identification purposes. Also called a **licence plate, number plate, registration plate** or **vehicle registration plate**.

Licencing officer:

A person authorised to handle and process driving licence application and renewal along with other licence-related matters such as loss of driving licence.

Light switch:

A switch that activates vehicle's headlights. Necessary in helping driver see well when driving in the dark such as during the night or when poor weather conditions affect visibility. Also helps to make vehicle visible to other drivers so as to avoid an accident.

Low beam headlights:

Headlights that produce light bright enough to cover a good distance to enable driver to see clearly in front without it being too bright that they may briefly blind other drivers when shown to their eyes. Also intended to be used to spot other vehicles and make the vehicle visible to them.

M**Major road:**

Another term for a highway or public road.

Manual transmission:

A type of transmission in motor vehicles which driver operates to change speed and engine power by using the clutch and gear stick to change gear ratios. Different from automatic transmission. Also known as a **manual gearbox** or simply a **manual**.

Minor road:

A road or highway leaving the major road (public road), usually leading to a private, residential area such as a building or a village.

Motor vehicle:

A vehicle that operates on wheels and driven by an engine or a motor. It is used to travel on road surfaces but not on rails unlike trains and trolleys.

Motorcycles:

A two-or three-wheeled motor vehicle. Also known as a **motorbike, bike, motor** or **cycle**.

O

- Odometer:** A meter that records the total distance a vehicle has travelled since it was manufactured. Cannot be reset. Different from a **Trip Odometer**.
- Oil filter:** A type of filter in motor vehicles that clears out contaminants from oil used in vehicles such as transmission oil and lubricating oil to improve vehicle handling and ensuring smooth travelling.
- Oil pressure warning light:** An icon that lights up when car key is inserted into ignition switch and turned to the 'on' position. Turned off when key turned to the 'start' position to start the vehicle. Also to indicate engine oil not circulating at the right pressure by remaining lit when driving.
- One-way traffic:** A traffic which moves in a single direction. Different from **two-ways traffic**. Also known as a **one-way road**.
- Omnibus:** A synonym for **public transport bus**.
- Overpass:** A bridge, road, railway or any similar structure that crosses over another bridge, road or railway.
- Overtaking:** The act of a vehicle moving past a slower-moving vehicle travelling in the same direction on a road. Involves changing to another lane, driving faster past the slow-moving vehicle and then when it is safe, returning back to the original lane or proceed on the new lane.

P

- Parallel parking:** A parking method whereby a driver parks a vehicle alongside a parking space between two parked vehicles, his or her vehicle in line or parallel with the vehicles. Opposite of **perpendicular parking**.
- Parking lot:** The act of stopping and turning off a vehicle before leaving it unoccupied at a spot (when vehicle is not in use).
- Parking lights:** Small yellow or white lights located at the front of vehicle and red lights at the rear. Turned on during a parking attempt when headlights are switched on.
- Passenger:** A person who travels in a vehicle but does not operate the vehicle.
- Pedestrian:** A person who travels on foot by walking or running, or driving a non-motored, wheeled vehicle such as wheelchairs and roller skates (bicycles excluded).
- Pedestrian crossing:** A selected part on a road designed to assist pedestrians intending to cross from one point to another on the road safely against flow of traffic and visible to motorists. Most often found at busy roads unsafe to cross unaided due to factors such as number of vehicles constantly passing by, speed at which they travel and/or widths of the road. Some pedestrian crossings also have signal lights installed to stop traffic briefly to allow pedestrians to cross a road. Also known as a **crosswalk**.

Perpendicular parking:

A parking method where a vehicle is parked at an angle of 90 degrees from the kerb, with its front or rear parallel to the kerb. Opposite of **parallel parking**. Also known as **vertical parking**.

Pothole:

A circular hole formed on the road surface due to presence of water underneath supporting soil which weakens it and continuous flow of heavy traffic. This creates cracks on the road surface, revealing a hole.

Power steering pump:

A device that pumps hydraulic fluid to the steering wheel to make it firm in terms of handling, which helps driver to manoeuvre vehicle without putting too much effort into it, such as making a turn quicker.

Practical Driving Test :

A practical test which evaluates learner drivers' driving capabilities in a real-life traffic setting, typically at the driving circuit and on public roads. Passing this test will enable them to apply and obtain the full driving licence.

Private vehicle:

Any type of motor vehicle that is used for personal use such as travelling. Different from **commercial vehicles**.

Provisional driving licence:

A type of driving licence carried by a learner driver to indicate that he or she is learning to drive but has not yet fulfilled the requirements to obtain the full driving licence (driver-in-training). Also known as a **learner's licence**, **learner's permit** or **provisional licence**.

Public roads:

Any road designed and available for use by the public to travel between destinations, whether by transportation or on foot. Also known as a **highway**.

R

Radiator:

A type of device that transfers heat from one part to another part in the motor vehicle for cooling and heating purposes (some parts need heat whereas others need less heat to be able to function well).

Reflector:

A device or surface that reflects light back to its source. Installed on the front and back of vehicles to aid visibility of driver as well as the vehicle itself to other drivers. Reflects light off headlights of vehicles in front, from behind or both, thus making the vehicle visible to others. Useful in places without streetlights or very dark places.

Reaction time (in driving):

The time required to respond to an external stimuli when driving, such as time needed for a driver to slow down and stop his or her motor vehicle when a pedestrian suddenly crosses the road in front of him or her.

Rear seat:

The seating inside a vehicle behind the front seat to accommodate additional passengers (more than one passenger).

Rear-view mirror:

A mirror in vehicles designed to help driver see the rear mirror at the back of the vehicle, essentially viewing what is outside its back. Attached to the top of the front windscreen and can be adjusted to suit the driver's height and viewing angle.

Road pricing:	A fee charged to motorists for road usage to gain profits which in turn can be used to finance construction of new roads or to reduce travel demands which brings negative effects such as traffic congestion, air pollution and road accidents. Rate of fee can be based on time travelled, distance travelled or road tolls .
Road rage:	A term to describe aggressive driving behaviours such as speeding, honking non-stop in a traffic jam and tailgating due to the driver likely in a state of anger and/or impatience when driving (hence the term).
Road signs:	Signs raised at the sides of or above roads to display instructions, warnings or information to incoming road users. Each sign displays different information depending on its shape, colours and wording.
Road toll:	A type of road pricing in the form of a row of booths across a road (mainly a highway) which charges incoming motorists before allowing them to proceed.
Rollover:	A type of vehicle accident where a vehicle flips over and ends up on its back or side.
Roof rack:	A set of bars secured to the roof of a motor car. Used to carry heavy items such as luggages, bicycles or containers.
Rotor:	A part of distributor which rotates to deliver high voltage currents from ignition coil to spark plugs through spark plug wires. Part of ignition system .
Roundabout:	A circular or round-shaped traffic merging multiple road paths in one place. Varies in sizes.
S	
Seat-belt:	A vehicle safety device that ties the occupant of a vehicle to the seat securely and helps protect him or her against any harmful movements in case of a collision or the vehicle stopping suddenly. It also reduces the chances of suffering serious injury or death in the event of a high-speed collision. Also known as a safety belt .
Seat-belt warning light:	An icon that lights up when the driver has not fasten his or her seatbelt, or to inform that the seat belt is not being used.
Shock absorber:	A device in the motor vehicle that helps limits the rapid movement of the wheels and ensures smooth travelling and vehicle handling, especially on rough road surfaces. Absence of one will make wheels and vehicle bounces often, its lower part hitting the road surface, thus causing damages.
Side-view mirror:	A mirror attached to both sides of the outer part of a motor vehicle enabling the driver to view the sides of the vehicle as well as what is behind the vehicle on each side, rather than tilting his or her head which may distract his or her focus on the road in front.
Signal indicators lights:	Left or right arrow green or yellow light that flashes corresponding to the direction the driver intends to take (activates left signal light switch to display flashing left arrow light if intends to turn left). Both arrow lights flash simultaneously if hazard light button is pressed or turned on. In both situations, an audible ticking sound accompanies the flashing lights to indicate that the lights are in use or are active.

Reverse lights:	Lights that light up rear of a vehicle when reverse gear is activated and vehicle intends to reverse.
Revolutions Per Minute (RPM):	The measure of rotational speed of a vehicle's engine. Measured by a tachometer .
Right-hand drive:	A driving system where motorists mainly drive on the left side of the road and steering wheel located on the right side of motor vehicles (hence the term). Opposite of left-hand drive where motorists mainly use the right side of the road and the steering wheel built on the left side of vehicles. Some countries apply right-hand driving system while others the left-hand drive system.
Right-of-way:	The right of a driver in entering a particular part of a road in a situation where two or more drivers from other parts also intend to enter it at the same time.
Rim:	The outer edge of a wheel that holds a tyre when the tyre is fitted around it. Circular on the outside with the inside attached to vehicles such cars and buses.
Road:	A route between two places designed to allow convenient travelling using transportation such as a motor vehicle. Includes bridges, tunnels, junctions and anything that enables travelling on motor vehicles with wheels, with the exception of cycling paths.
Road bully:	A term to describe a driver who drives in an aggressive manner that often violates traffic rules and endangering other drivers such as speeding and tailgating.
Road hump:	A type of physical design on the roads that temporarily slows down (fast-) moving motor vehicles in order to improve road safety, especially in areas where speeding is not encouraged such as school areas and small villages. Shaped like a medium-sized curvy hill or bump to alert approaching motorists to slow down before and after driving over it safely. Varies in shapes and sizes. Also known as a speed bump or speed hump .
SiKAP:	A Malay acronym for <i>Sistem Keselamatan Amalan Pemandu</i> . Translated loosely as 'Driver Safety Practice System' in English. The name give for Demerit Points System .
Slip road:	A part of a road enabling vehicles to move in and out of a highway. Also known as an exit ramp and entrance ramp .
Spark-ignition engine:	An engine, usually petrol engine, which powers a motor vehicle by igniting fuel-air mixture (formed through a combustion process) via an electric spark from a spark plug. Different from compression-ignition engine .
Spark plugs:	Devices that creates and delivers electric sparks from an ignition system to the combustion chamber of a spark ignition engine to burn the compressed mixture of fuel-air to create engine power (required to start and operate the vehicle), while containing combustion pressure within the engine. Not used in motor vehicles with diesel engines. Part of the ignition system .

Spark plug cables:	Wires that connect distributor and ignition coil to spark plugs. Also known as spark plug wires. Part of the ignition system.
Speeding:	The act of driving a motor vehicle extremely fast, more specifically at a speed that exceeds the speed limit displayed by a speed limit sign installed at a road.
Speed limit:	How fast a driver is legally allowed to drive a motor vehicle along a certain road. Normally displayed on road signs installed along various stretches of road. A dual speed limit sign displays two speed limits for a road with one for during normal driving conditions and the other during unfavourable conditions such as rain and slippery road.
Speedometer:	A meter that records the speed travelled by vehicle at kilometres per hour.
Steer:	The act of controlling movement and direction of a vehicle by using the steering wheel.
Steering Column:	A device connecting the steering wheel to the steering machineries such as the wheels, so that if the steering wheel is steered to the left then the machineries respond in moving the vehicle in the same direction.
Steering Wheel:	A type of device that drivers use to control the movement of vehicles such as cars, buses and trucks. Generally circular in design and attached to the steering column.
Stopping distance:	The necessary distance to stop a vehicle from when it is time to brake (reaction distance) to when the vehicle stops completely (braking distance).
T	
Tachometer:	A meter that records the speed at which the vehicle's engine turns in 'revolutions per minute' (RPM). Higher RPMs produce more engine power and generate faster speed. Also known as a rev meter .
Tailgating:	The act of driving a vehicle really close to another vehicle in front on the road, typically with the front within touching distance of the rear of the vehicle in front.
Tail lights:	Red-colored lights installed at the rear of a motor vehicle that turn on when the front lights (head lights) turn on. Alerts other motorists of presence of vehicle from the back, especially at night.
Temperature Gauge:	A meter that displays the temperature of the engine of the vehicle.
Timing belt:	A type of belt located in a casing besides the engine. Connects and synchronises the movement of the crankshaft and camshaft to allow the engine valves to open and close at the right time together with the proper timing of the pistons to come in, to enable the engine to operate.

Towing:

The act of attaching a vehicle to another vehicle, so that one (towed vehicle) can be pulled along behind the other (towing vehicle) when moving on the road. The towed vehicle may be attached using a chain, rope or some other means of keeping the two vehicles together while in motion.

Traffic:

A term to describe roads containing pedestrians, animals (either ridden or herded) and vehicles, either separately or together, who use the roads for the purpose of travelling.

Traffic light:

A signaling device installed at road intersections, pedestrian crossings and other locations to control constant flows of traffic by giving road users the right of way to proceed by displaying three lights of a standard colour signaling them to stop (Red), get ready to stop or proceed (Yellow) and proceed in the direction if it is safe to do (Green).

Tread pattern:

The external design of a tire which commonly appears in the form of grooves and sipes. Each pattern differs from one another but all serve the same functions – to disperse water, enhance traction and reduce noise when driving on the road).

Trip Odometer:

A meter that records the distance travelled by a vehicle on a trip or journey. Can be reset anytime using reset knob. Different from an **odometer**.

Three-point turn:

A driving technique whereby a vehicle tries to change direction on a narrow road by first turning sharply to the right until reaching close to the opposite kerb and then reversing to the left before moving forward in the opposite direction from before. Used in a situation where a driver realises he or she is not driving on the intended path or has reached a dead end, and so want to change direction.

Two-second rule:

A driving safety technique to find out if your vehicle is too close to the vehicle in front of you when driving. Executed by picking an object ahead of you and start counting to two seconds the moment the front vehicle reaches the object. If your vehicle reaches the object before you complete counting to two seconds, then you are driving too closely to the front vehicle.

Two-way traffic:

A traffic which moves in two different directions, displayed by lines painted at center of road which divides the road into two lanes. Different from **one-way traffic**.

Tyre:

A ring-shaped covering that fits around a wheel's rim to protect and allow vehicle to operate better by providing traction between it and the road while also acting as a shock absorber. Made of tough rubber, wire and fabric along with carbon black and other chemical components. Consists of a tread (outer layer) which provides the traction and a body (inner layer) containing compressed air to absorb the shock. **Tire** in US English.

U**Underpass:**

A bridge, road, railway or any similar structure that crosses below another bridge, road or railway.

V**Vehicle:**

A mobile machine that carries passengers or items from one place to another, such as an airplane, a ship or a car.

Vehicle insurance:

A type of insurance that drivers are required by law to buy for any motor vehicles to be used on the road. Offers financial protection from physical damage and/or injury due to traffic collisions as well as from any liability that may arise therefrom.

Vehicle licence:**W**

A licence that legally permits a registered motor vehicle to be used on the public road. The law requires that all drivers obtain the licence and display it on their vehicles prior to using them on the road. Known as a **road tax** in Brunei Darussalam.

Water pump:

A part of a cooling system of vehicle that distributes coolant in the radiator.

Wheel alignment:

A standard vehicle maintenance procedure whereby the angles of vehicle's wheels are adjusted to meet the car manufacturer's specifications. Meant to reduce tyre wear and ensuring vehicle able to travel in a straight line without diverging to one side. The angles can be aligned beyond car manufacturer's specifications to achieve desired handling.

Wheel balancing:

A standard vehicle maintenance procedure of balancing the weight of the combined tyre and wheel assembly so that it spins smoothly at high speed. Simply put, all the tyres and their respective wheels must be of same weight for vehicle to travel well.

Windscreens:

The front window of a motor vehicle. Made of two tough safety glasses with a plastic layer in between to protect driver from wind force as well as approaching flying debris such as rocks, dusts and insects given that the vehicle is moving fast on the road. Also known as a **windshield wiper**, thus 'shielding' the driver from obstacles which may distract his or her focus (to drive).

Windscreen washer:

A tank that supplies a mixture of water, alcohol and detergent and spurts it on the windscreen and the rear mirror (for vehicles that have wiper at the rear) with the windscreen wiper used to wipe the mirror's surface. Helps to clean the windscreen's surface enabling the driver to see in front of the road more clearly when driving, especially in foggy conditions or when dusts start to gather on the surface. Also known as a **windshield washer fluid** or a **wiper fluid reservoir**.

Windscreen wiper:

A device used to remove rain (drops) and debris from a windscreen by swinging back and forth, pushing them from the windscreen. Enables the driver to see clearly when driving in difficult weather conditions that can reduce visibility. Consists of an arm with a pivot at one end and a long rubber blade at the other. Most motor vehicles have a pair of wipers with some also having a wiper at the rear. Also known as a windshield wiper.

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No Handphones
and **Texting**
WHILE DRIVING





NO
TAILGATING



Always drive within the
Speed Limit

OBEY

the
Traffic Lights

